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The
HYA YAKA

THIRTEENTH VOLUME

PUBLISHED BY THE
UNDERGRADUATES OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF DENTAL
SURGEONS OF ONTARIO

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AT THE DENTIST'S.

First. If there is a patient in the chair and you are requested to be seated in the ante-room, start to pull magazines from the table until you have succeeded in putting all the neatly stacked piles on the fritz.

Second. When the victim, who has just left the torture chair, comes out to put on her hat, adjust her veil, etc., make her know by your expressive glances that her hair looks like Sam Hill and that her mouth must have been on a curtain stretcher.

Third. As the doctor adjusts the head rest and envelops you in snowy towels, looking over his array of nut picks, nut crackers and tack hammers the while, tell him that you heard, only yesterday, about a new, young dentist who doesn't hurt you one bit.

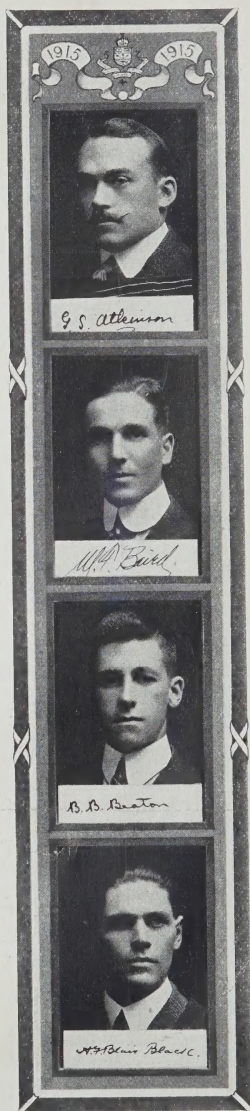
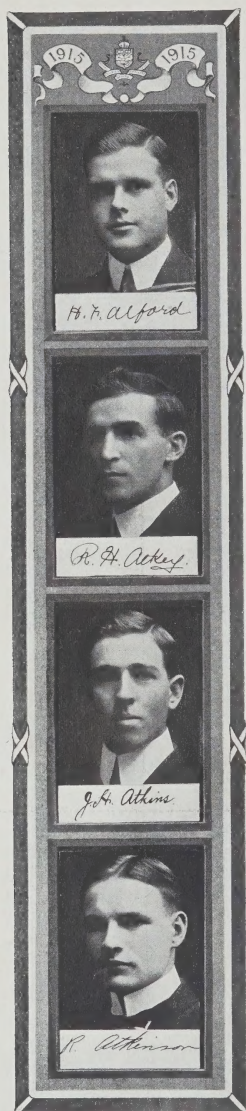
Fourth. Just as he places the first instrument in your mouth and is about to start out on a tour of exploration, give him the high sign to take it out again, because you've forgotten to tell him something. When he does, remind him that you had your teeth looked over only a year ago (or was it two?) and that there can't possibly be anything to do on them except clean them and perhaps one tiny little cavity.

Fifth. At first touch of the little steel pick jump up as though you'd been shot and push his arm away roughly. When he looks at you in mild surprise wail indignantly: "Oh, doctor, you hurt me awful!"

Sixth. He will suggest that, first of all, there's one tooth that needs treatment. Shoot back at him: "Oh, yes, I thought so. All you dentists are alike. You treat a tooth for six months and then at the end of that time it has to be taken out anyway 'because it don't respond to treatment'—just a dental paraphrase of 'the operation was successful, but the patient died'!"

Seventh. When he's finished his investigation and shows you your chart, indicating three fillings on the upper right hand jaw, two on the lower right hand, one on the upper left and a gold cap, and four on the lower left, with a possible extraction, when he suggests porcelain inlay, because it's "newer" and "more refined"—and twice as expensive; when he tells you after much calculation that he guesses he can do it in maybe twenty visits and that the estimate is as low as, well, as low as two hundred and twenty, remember that a cell door has yawned to receive many a crook who would be proud to call him "brother."

Strange electrical inventions have superseded steam,
Our ancient sailing vessels are an antiquated dream.
We have our horses, carriages, driven by the rich;
Our women wear silk hosiery, but they never knit a stitch.
We have our wireless telegraphy, we sail o'er land and sea;
We play machine pianos, but we never touch a key.
The belly-ache we used to have is appendicitis now;
We are eating creamery butter that never saw a cow.



ALFORD, HARRY FRANKLIN.

"Whence is thy learning? Hath thy toil
O'er books consumed the midnight oil?"

Born at Belleville, Ont., 1891, Harry got his matriculation at the Belleville High School and entered the R. C. D. S. with Class '15. His quiet dignity and genial manner have won him many friends in his undergraduate course, and cannot fail to bring him success.

ATKEY, RICHMOND HENRY.

"A good companion and as firm a friend."

Dick first saw the light of day at Venter, England, in 1885. Southampton for a London matriculation. Was indentured to dentistry in England before coming to Canada in '07. In '11 Dick entered the R. C. D. S. Has proven himself a good sport, being captain of our faculty soccer team in '14, '15. An efficient scholar and editor-in-chief of the Hya-Yaka in his final year.

ATKINS, JOSEPH HENRY.

"His mind was keen, intense and careful,
Apt for all affairs."

Joe was born within a few miles of Owen Sound, in the year 1889, and has been busy ever since. He entered the O. S. C. I. in 1904 and left to join the teaching profession in 1907. Entering R. C. D. S. in 1911, he led his class in their Freshman and Junior years. As a companion and friend, Joe is the peer of the best.

ATKINSON, RUSSELL.

"How dull it is to pause, to make an end,
To rust unburnished, not to shine in use."
—Tennyson's "Ulysses."

Russell first made his appearance at Winnipeg in the year 1893. In 1900 his family moved to a ranch at Harpersville, Man. In 1910 he matriculated at Vancouver, and in 1911 he entered Class '15 of the R. C. D. S.

ATKINSON, GARNET STEWART.

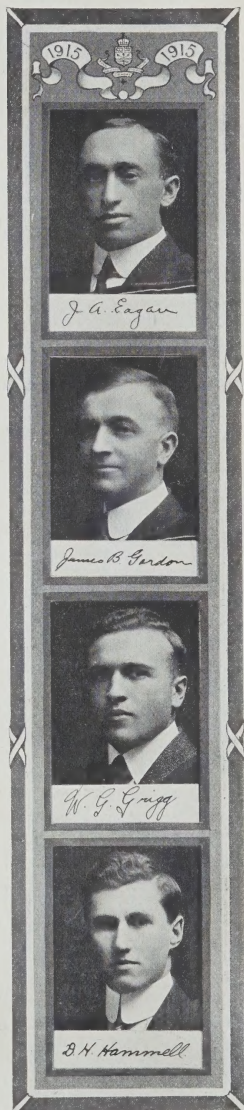
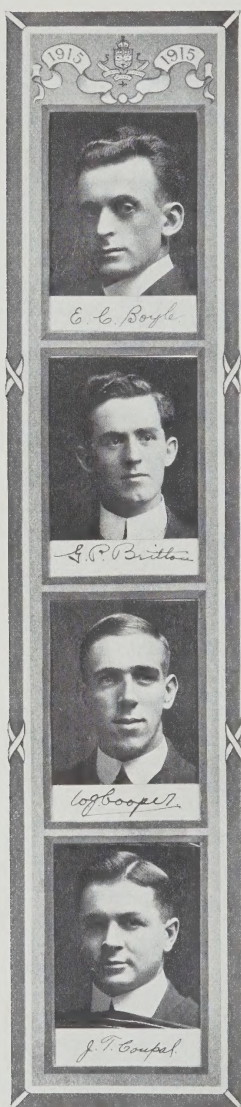
"A chip of the old block."

Joe was born July 9th, 1893, at Detroit, Mich. He attended the schools of that city and later entered Woodstock College. After a course of four years he obtained his matriculation in 1911, and in the fall of the same year he entered the R. C. D. S. with the class of '15. If he has any luck he will graduate in the spring.

BAIRD, WILLIAM FORBES.

"The mind is the man."

Forbes first saw daylight in October 8th, 1892, in the town of Carleton Place, Ontario. His earlier education was obtained in the High School of that town. He has gained many friends since coming to Toronto, both in college and outside. Special favorite with the opposite sex. He is as true as they make them. Is a member of Xi Psi Phi Fraternity.



BEATON, BLAKE BYRON.

"He was a stalwart knight and keen,
And has in many a battle been."

Blake was born at Whitevale and went to High School at Markham. He has stood high in his academic work and taken an active interest in athletics. He has played on the hockey team and last year helped to win the Jennings Cup and received his "T." This year he is President of Athletics and Captain of the Champion Intercollegiate soccer team.

BLACK, HERBERT FERGUSON BLAIR.

"Arts—Applied Science—Dentistry."

"G. V." was born in 1892 in the city of Kingston, Ontario. He received his primary education at Hillcrest Academy and matriculated in 1907-8. He registered in Arts at Queen's University in 1908-9 and in Applied Science in 1909-10. In 1910 he registered in Dentistry. He graduates at the age of twenty-two.

BOYLE, EDWARD CHARLES.

" 'Tis easy enough to be pleasant,
When life goes on like a song.
But the man with a smile
Is the man worth while
When everything goes wrong."

After matriculating and completing three years in Arts at Ottawa, he took to imparting rudimentary principles to the children in Alberta and Saskatchewan. His popularity in class '15 won for him the office of Secretary in '11 and member of the At-Home Committee in '12 and '13.

BRITTON, GARNET PERCY.

"But he, while his companions slept, was toiling
upward in the night."

Percy drew his first atmosphere at Guelph, where he stuck until he obtained his matriculation from the Collegiate. After training young minds for a few years he entered the Royal College, where he assumed the aggressive. Being a stickler in both work and wooing, success is sure for him.

COOPER, WILLIAM JAMES.

Toronto has been Bill's home since he was first heard from in 1890. He matriculated at Jarvis Collegiate in 1906 and spent the following five years in the commercial world. In his pursuit of knowledge he is enthusiastic and unremitting, and in athletics has shown a keen interest in basketball and track athletics. His cheerful capability made him, in his final year, Treasurer of the Parliament.

COUPAL, JOSEPH THEODORE.

"Josephus sum, non Oedipus."

Born in 1889 at St. Michel de Naperville, Province of Quebec. Matriculated from Ottawa University. In 1911 he took his Freshman year in Baltimore Dental College, and subsequently the R. C. D. S. claimed him. Joe has taken an active interest in rugby, and his pleasant and unassuming manner has won the respect of all who know him.



EGAN, JAMES ALPHIONSUS.

"A good friend is worth more than a near kinsman."

It was in Tottenham that "Jim" received his early education. After spending three years in the teaching profession, he entered St. Michael's College in 1910. The following year he registered in R. C. D. S. and during the four years has made many friends.

GORDON, JAMES BRUCE.

"By nature honest, by experience wise."

"Jim" was born in the Limestone City in 1884. In 1905 he entered the R. C. D. S. to study the science of dentistry, but dropped out in '08. A dentist he was bound to be, and was soon found continuing his course with Class '15. By his pleasant disposition Jim has won the friendship of all who know him. Not too quiet; but minds his own business—a bit devilish, too, at times.

GRIGG, WILLIAM GEORGE.

"Always happy."

"Bill" was born in Bruce Mines, Ontario, in the year of our Lord 1892. He entered the halls of the R. C. D. S. four terms ago, and since then has been an important and valuable member of Year '15. He was captain of the Rugby squad in his Senior year and was made a member of the Xi Psi Phi Fraternity in his Sophomore year.

HAMMELL, DONALD HENRY.

"A man he was, a dentist he would be."

Don hails from Owen Sound, where he received his early education, graduating from the Collegiate with honors in 1911. He entered the Dental College that fall. The first two summers of his course he spent upon the gopher-burrowed trail that leads to the lone schoolhouse on the prairie. Don may soon be expected to raise the status of the dental profession.

HINDS, ARTHUR OSWALD.

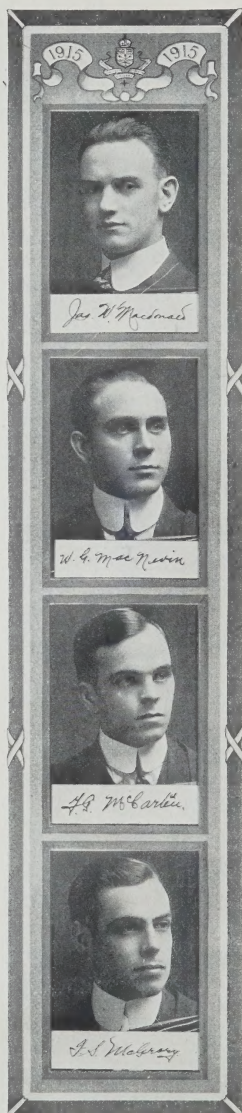
"Music hath charms, when 'tis not of his making."

Arthur claims Manitoulin Island as his native place, where he arrived in May 31st, 1893. He received his early education at Manitowaning Public School and matriculated from Owen Sound Collegiate. Art goes about his duties in a most cheerful manner, his genial disposition winning many friends. In his chosen profession he is bound to make good.

HURST, ALBERT REGINALD.

"Non habeo sed esse."

Born in Brandon, Bert early developed a free Western style. Matriculating from Brandon College, he enrolled himself as an enamel carver in the Royal College. As a student he is proficient; on the athletic field he is ever in the limelight. Bert has made a host of friends, who join in wishing him every success in his chosen profession.



JOHNSTONE, B. MARGARET.

"So unaffected, so composed a mind,
So firm, so soft, so strong, yet so refined."

Bernice received her preparatory education at Port Hope, Ont. Desirous of greater learning, she entered the R. C. D. S. with Class '15. Her vivacity and frank manner have stamped their imprint upon the minds of all who know her.

KENNEY, ARTHUR ALLAN BLAIR.

"Art is the perfection of Nature."

Arthur was born at Acton West. Having early exhausted both the patience and erudition of the pedagogues, he hied him to Varsity, to join Class '15 in Dentistry, of which he has always been a valued and trusted member. His interest in his work insures his success.

LAWSON, FRED JAMES.

"He's little, but he's wise;
He's a terror for his size."

Fred, although born near Toronto, is a naturalized Westerner. He obtained his matriculation in Brandon College, and immediately entered the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, where he has made a name for himself. Being a general favorite, both in college with the boys, and out of college with the—girls, a brilliant career is predicted for him.

LEGGO, AYTON RICHEY.

"A rare good speaker."

Our hero first saw the light of day at Ottawa in 1894. After matriculating from the Ottawa Collegiate, he followed in his father's footsteps and registered at the R. C. D. S. in 1911. Ayton has distinguished himself at the rifle ranges and as an expert swimmer. In his final year he was President of the Parliament.

LEWIS, CLARENCE FREDERICK.

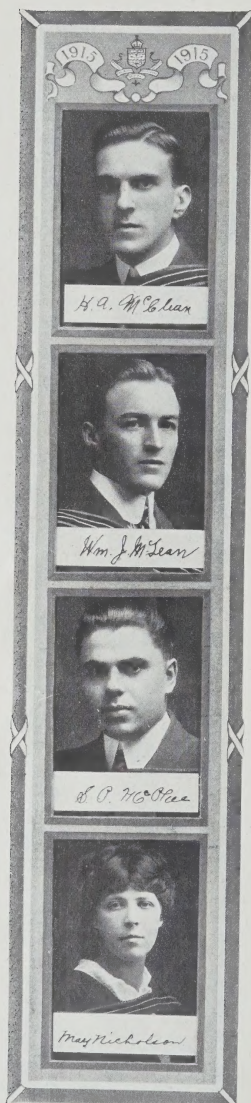
"Conspicuous for mirth and laughter,
The ladies first and. . . ladies after."

Great excitement prevailed when on August 4th, 1893, Frederick, now "The Painless Prince," first ope'd his eyes in Port Burwell. Needless to say, a public holiday was immediately proclaimed. He acquired his early education at the home schools and Tillsonburg Collegiate. He entered the R. C. D. S. with Class '15. Secretary of the Junior Class, Secretary of the At-Home Committee, and member of the Torontonensis Board.

LEYH, GEORGE FRANCIS.

"The king of piano players."

"Yank" was born in Brooklyn, New York. He obtained his matriculation at St. Michael's College, Toronto. Entered the R. C. D. S. with Class '15. He has assisted at many of the school functions by rendering the best of music on the piano. He is a member of the Xi Psi Phi Fraternity.



LIBERTY, NORMAN DEAMER.

"The love of Liberty with life is given,
And life itself th' inferior gift of Heaven."

Norman first saw the light of day on a farm near Dutton. In 1906 he matriculated, then tried drugs for a time, but soon deserted them for dentistry, entering with the class of '15. We feel sure his pleasant and amiable disposition, added to his professional skill, will insure success in his chosen vocation.

LOUGH, ALBERT GORDON.

"Cool, unperturbed by stress and hurry,
Inclined to work, but not to worry."

"Gord" is a Westerner, hailing from Winnipeg, Man. He received his earlier education in his native city. Dentistry attracted his attention and he entered the R. C. D. S. with Class '15. He has shown great interest in social events around the College, as is shown by the offices he has held on the At-Home Committee. Success.

MACDONALD, WILLIAM WAGNER.

"Friend to all the world."

Full twenty-one years ago Bill made his first bow. With Toronto as a background, he has played well the part of the kindly optimist. After graduating from Oakwood Collegiate in 1910, he became well known in the halls of Dental Science, being captain of the basketball team, secretary of the Senior year, and a brother in the Xi Psi Phi Fraternity.

MACDONALD, JAMES ARCHIBALD.

"If you want to know who's boss around here,
Start something."

Logie first began wielding his brawny wee fists on Jan. 2, 1888, in the small town of St. Eugene, Ont. He received his early education at Arnprior and matriculated from Ottawa University. He entered the R. C. D. S. with Class '15 and won the friendship of everyone by his kind heart and good-natured ways. Well liked by all the boys and a good old sport. He won a bet once.

MACDONALD, JAMES WILLIAM.

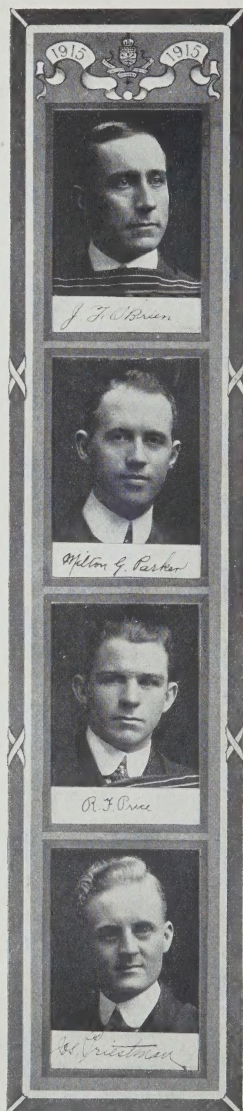
"Mac comes from the 'Bluenose Country.'"

Born January 17th, 1893, in the town of New Glasgow, N.S. Spent a year in Dentistry at Dalhousie University, entering the R. C. D. S. in his second year. In 1914 he played on the Dental hockey team, winners of the Jennings Cup, being elected captain of the team in his senior year. We predict for him a brilliant career in his chosen profession. He is a Xi Psi Phi Frater.

MACNEVIN, WM. GORDON.

"Nature made him what he is,
And ne'er made such another."

Was born in 1893 in the village of Exeter and educated at Goderich. He entered the R. C. D. S. in 1911. Mac is a good worker and always found where there's something to do. His sunny disposition foretells for him a successful career (with the ladies).



McCARTEN, THOMAS GLOVER.

"The more he spoke, the more the wonder grew,
That one small head could carry all he knew."

Tom was born in Erin, Ont., in 1891, where he received his early education. He matriculated from the University of Manitoba, afterwards teaching in Ontario and Alberta. Thinking he could render better service to suffering humanity, he decided in 1911 to enter the R. C. D. S. and become a dental surgeon. In this his many friends wish him every success.

McGRORY, FRANCIS STEPHEN.

"True of heart—of spirit gay."

Born in Prescott, Ont., where he graduated from the High School. Resolved to be a dental surgeon, he came to the R. C. D. S. Here he has always been at the front in all the activities of the College. His pleasant manner has won for him many friends. With his quiet, progressive ways, success is bound to be his.

McCLEAN, HERBERT ARNOLD.

"He is good company for pirates and good with academicians,
so it is useless to fortify yourself against him."

Was born in Toronto, 1892. Received his preparatory education at the Owen Sound Collegiate and has planted seeds of learning in the young minds of Saskatchewan. In 1911 he entered the R. C. D. S. He has gained our best wishes for success in his profession.

McLEAN, WILLIAM JOHN, D.D.S.

"Better late than never, but better never late."

First saw the light of day at Perth, Ontario. For the next few years he spent most of his time enjoying the aforesaid light. He matriculated from Perth Collegiate in '08. Entered '13 Medicine at McGill, and later transferred to '15 Dentistry at R. C. D. S. What next?

McPHEE, SILVANUS PROPHET.

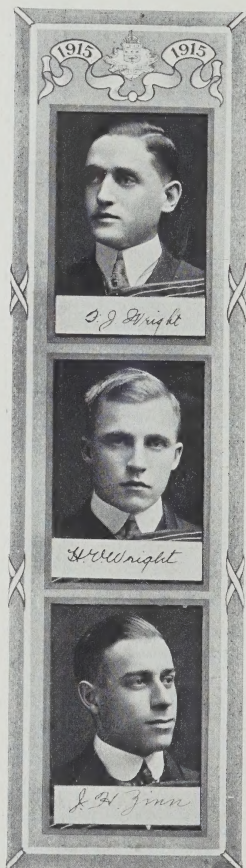
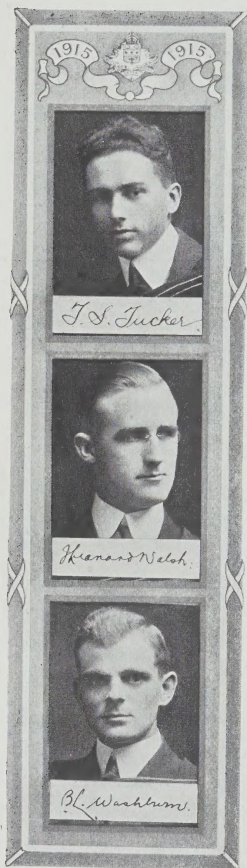
"All the world's a stage."

Silvanus claims no kinship to Jeremiah. He was born in Brechin in 1891. Here he received his public school education and matriculated from Orillia High School in '09. Since joining the Class of '15, Mac has continued his quest for knowledge. Genial, capable, and possessed of musical ability. If he can but make friends with "Mr. Toil," Mac will win merited success.

NICHOLSON, MAY.

"An open-hearted maiden—pure and true."

Born in London, Ont., where she lived for two years, when the family moved to Ohio. She received her education in the Public and High schools of Cleveland, after which she entered the dental office of her aunt, the late Dr. Sadie Holmes of Tillsonburg. Liking the work, she decided to enter the profession and become a real lady dentist.



O'BRIEN, JAMES FRANCIS.

"His life was gentle, and the elements
So mixed in him that Nature might stand up,
And say to all the world, 'This was a man.'"

Jim was born at Bancroft, Ont. After following the profession of teacher in Ontario and Saskatchewan for some years, he decided to study Dentistry. He entered R. C. D. S. in 1911 and by his congenial manner has made many friends. We wish him every success.

PARKER, MILTON GEORGE.

"Demeanor dignified and gesture slow."

Milton happened in 1890. In 1907 he attended Regina Normal. He then taught the young mind, and was banking until he entered the R. C. D. S. in 1911. His elementary work evidently fitted him well to lead '15 in its well-known yell. Many a dull interval was seasoned with his infectious drollery.

PRICE, ROLAND FENNEL.

"Young in years, but old in experience."

Fennel first breathed the breath of life on a farm near Georgetown, 1895. Here he received his early education and later attended Georgetown High School, matriculating in 1911. Answering the call of the dental profession, he joined Class '15. Fennel has always been held in esteem by his classmates, and we predict for him a bright and successful career.

PRIESTMAN, JOSEPH ALAN.

"That velvet touch."

Joe was born in the Queen City in 1892. He obtained his early education at Borden School and matriculated from Harbord Collegiate in 1911. During his four years at the College he has proven to be strong in social life. He has been a member of the At-Home Committee for two years. A conscientious operator, with a bright future before him, is the prediction for Joe.

REATH, FRANCIS EDWARD.

"With much to do and more to think of."

Born at St. Thomas, July 9th, 1893. There he received his primary education and matriculated from the Collegiate Institute in 1911. The fall of the same year he commenced his studies at the R. C. D. S., and since then has devoted his time strictly to Dentistry. He leaves the school and starts his profession with the best wishes of his many friends.

ROBERTS, JAMES GERSHOM.

"Friends to truth—in soul sincere."

"Bobs" breathed his first in the town of Brampton in 1892. Entered the R. C. D. S. in '10, but sickness kept him out a year. Since his coming to the College, Jim has won the high esteem and friendship of everyone. In his chosen profession he is a most conscientious worker, which, combined with his quiet, bashful, yet genial disposition, is sure to find for him an open field for success and happiness.

ROBINSON, HARVEY J. DONALDSON.

" 'Tis mirth that fills the veins with blood."

—Beaumont.

Early in life, having planned for himself a professional career, Harvey betook himself to Leamington, where he matriculated. Determined then to climb higher, he became a knight of the forceps at the Royal College of Dental Surgeons. By his congenial manner he has won for himself a place in the hearts of all his classmates.

SMOCKUM, GEORGE STEWART.

"A still tongue shows a wise head."

Stewart first expanded his chest on a farm near Mount Albert in 1894. Here he received his early education, but soon required a broader sphere for his mental energies, so he entered the Royal College. Owing to his quiet disposition, little has been heard of him in student activities. Stewart graduates with the best wishes of his class.

STEWART, JOHN ALEXANDER.

"It is the witness of excellency

To put a strange face on his own perfections."

Jack first saw the light at Maple Creek, Sask., in 1892, where he received his preparatory education. While at R. C. D. S. he has held many offices, among which is that of President of the Senior Year. If ability and popularity count for anything, Jack's success is assured in his chosen profession.

STITT, HOWARD.

"Tho' vanquished, he could argue still."

Howard received his High School education at Kemptville. He afterwards taught school for a short time in the West, coming to Toronto in 1911 to study Dentistry. His ready wit and original sayings will be remembered by the boys. If he makes friends in the future as he has in the past, his success is assured.

THOMPSON, HAROLD AIKINS.

"Keen as mustard."

"Thom" first saw light in the Ambitious City in 1891. He matriculated from Hamilton Collegiate Institute in 1910. Basketball is the game that has made him famous. He has played on Varsity team every year, and captained it in 1913-14. Another great honor was bestowed upon him in his final year when he was made manager of Varsity rugby team.

THOMPSON, JAMES ELMER.

"His goodness seems better than our goodness."

Elmer was born on a farm near Watford in the year 1887. Finished his preparatory education in Watford High School. Entered the R. C. D. S. in 1911, and by his keen appreciation of work and social events he has won our sincere respect. We all wish him the best success in his prospective sphere of activity.

TUCKER, THOMAS STUART.

"Whose face bespoke an honest man within."

Tommy hails from the Golden West. Born in Regina, 1894, he made his home in Weybury, but completed his matriculation in Mitchell, Ont. He was a member of the champion interfaculty track team in 1913 and of the Dental basketball and soccer teams in the same year. Tommy lets his sterling qualities speak for themselves, and is one of the most popular men in 1T5.

WALSH, JAMES LEONARD.

"Strong in will and rich in wisdom,
Supreme in judgment, as in wit."

"Marty," as he is familiarly known about the halls of Dentistry, struck this planet in the peaceful atmosphere of Kingston in the spring of 1891. He matriculated from Kingston Collegiate Institute in 1910. His determination to be a dentist led him to the R. C. D. S. in 1911, where he has won popularity by his open heart and good-natured disposition. His future will be watched with great interest and expectation.

WASHBURN, BERT LAWRENCE.

"A man's a man for a' that."

Born in Beeton, Simcoe County, Ontario. Received his primary education at Sudbury. Spent four years at the University of Trinity College, Toronto. Entered the Royal College of Dental Surgeons with Class '15.

WRIGHT, FRANK JAMES.

"None but himself can be his parallel."

Frank was born in Seaforth, Ont., where he received his early training, but now makes his home in the Queen City. That Frank is a popular member of his class is proven by his numerous offices he has held during his college course, the chief one being President of the Junior Year. As one of the doctors has remarked, "He cannot help but be successful."

WRIGHT, HEDLEY VICARS.

"Through time and change, unquenchably the same."

Columbus discovered America in 1492 A.D., but this discovery was made again by Hedley Vicars Wright four hundred years later in the village of Tweed. Hedley attended the Public and High schools at Madoc. He came to Toronto and joined the class of Onety-five in Dentistry. Hedley is well liked because of his fun-loving propensities, and the wish of his classmates is that success may attend him.

ZINN, J. HARRY.

"A man with a smile is a man worth while."

Harry was born in Hanover and attended Public and High schools in that town. "Hap" has studied a little, missed a few lectures and labs., has played on the College hockey team, and last year, as captain, helped to win the Jennings Cup. He was captain of the Varsity team last year and has received his "T."

THE HYA YAKA

A JOURNAL PUBLISHED MONTHLY DURING THE COLLEGE YEAR
BY THE STUDENTS OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF
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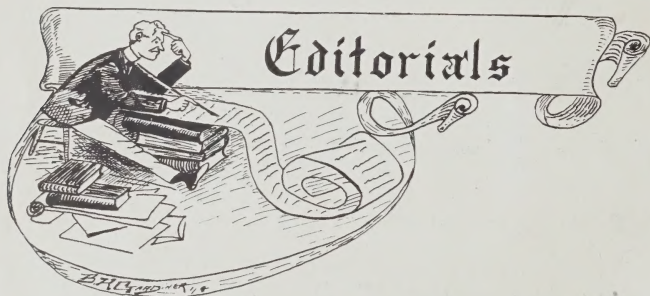
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Vol. XIII.

TORONTO, APRIL, 1915

No. 7



THE FUTURE CANADIAN DENTIST.

The present graduate comes directly under this heading, while the other Years of the College are soon to follow, so this article should concern all.

Difficulties.

Probably the most difficult thing the future dentist has to cope with is the war and its results. The war has caused a financial depression which has affected all classes of the aristocracy and the plebian-aristocrat and our immigrant. All these classes are postponing dental operations which do not require immediate treatments.

In hearing from a number of city dentists, we are convinced that times are very hard, when men's practices are cut into halves and thirds, while the suburban dentist is not sharing so badly; some are not even noticing the change at times; while the dentist in Western Canada is no worse off, through the regions of Saskatchewan, than the Eastern men. However, this should not discourage the coming graduate, as times are liable to be in a state of depression

The HYA YAKA

Vol. XIII.

TORONTO, OCTOBER, 1914

No. 1

THE WAR

*There is a sound of thunder afar,
Storm in the South that darkens the day,
Storm of battle and thunder of war.
Well if it do not roll our way.
Storm! Storm! Riflemen form!
Ready, be ready to meet the storm!
Riflemen, riflemen, riflemen form!*

*Be not deaf to the sound that warns!
Be not gulled by a despot's plea!
Are figs of thistles or grapes of thorns?
How should a despot set men free?*

*Let your Reforms for a moment go,
Look to your butts and take your aims.
Better a rotten borough or so,
Than a rotten fleet or a city in flames.
Form! form! riflemen form!
Ready, be ready to meet the storm!
Riflemen, riflemen, riflemen form.*

—(Tennyson)

Autology

F. SPIERES, '14

By permission of the Editor, I wish to discuss in the few pages at my disposal a subject which I believe will be of interest and perhaps of practical value to every dental student. As professional men, there is no more valuable or important economic question than that which pertains to the conservation of our health, strength and energy. Health and strength are our greatest resources, for when we lose these, we lose all. It is with this idea in mind that I recall a treatise on health, which I read last summer, and upon which I wish to base this health talk. The treatise of which I speak is termed Autology, and is written by Dr. Moras, of Chicago, who is the propounder of the doctrine it contains. In his treatise, Dr. Moras gives a splendid array of scientific medical facts, with practical application to everyday life, and, while we may not agree with all that is said, still there is much that should prove beneficial to us.

"Autology" is a word of Greek origin. Autus—meaning self, and Logus—treatise; the science which treats of self. Autology answers only one question, i.e., How does the (Ego) you manage to stay "what" and "where" it is? Therefore, how does the Ego manage to stay, dwell or to get sick in staying "what" and "where" it is? It is related to autopathy, which enables the sick Ego to manage back to its well self. The central idea is that sickness is caused by the same physical elements and chemical components that gives rise to health, and health always restores itself with and through the same physical elements that produce sickness.

Dr. Moras then goes on to discuss these well-known facts, i.e.: The body is made up of a definite number of chemical compounds, called proximate principles, and that these are organized into various forms of tissues, differing histologically and functionally. Assuming that we are born with tissues and organs that are normal, the question for us is how we may maintain the physical and chemical balance of structure in the various tissues and organs. The things which keep our blood and tissues in health are the organic and inorganic constituents that we take into the system. To remain well, the blood and tissues must be supplied from air, soil, water, etc., and these in the right proportions. If we wish to maintain our health, we must know when and in what quantities these elements are to be taken into our system. In its final issue, the question must resolve itself to a personal issue, so that each of us must ask ourself, "What must I do, under my circumstances and environ-

ment and my walk of life, to maintain health?" This involves many considerations for each of us. We must consider our natural inherited physical constitution and temperament. We must consider the nature of the life we have been leading in the past and to which our bodies have been accustomed, and the nature of the life we intend to follow in the future. We must repeatedly ask ourselves, "What is the nature of the energy which I am called upon to expend in my daily work?" How much of it is physical or muscular energy, and how much nervous and mental?" "Am I changing from outdoor, active life to an indoor, sedentary life?" These are a few of the many questions which each of us must ask ourselves before we can lay down any rational or practical rules for right living. Let us consider some practical suggestions that arise from these.

First, as to diet: Most people leading sedentary lives either eat too much or they eat the wrong kinds of food, and eat foods in wrong proportions. It is evident to all that the body can only digest and assimilate a certain amount of proteid or of carbohydrates or fats in a given time, and this amount will vary with the call for restoration or building up of tissue or the expenditure of physical, nervous and mental energy. Any excess of any kind of food over and above that which is assimilated must lie in the system somewhere or be excreted. Too often, the excess lies in the system to undergo undesirable chemical unions, the result being an absorption into the blood and tissues of poisonous products—a condition to which we apply the term auto-intoxication. Take the liver as an example; it is the storehouse for carbohydrate foods in the form of glycogen. Now, how many people of sedentary occupation suffer from repeated attacks of biliousness or sluggish liver, the symptom of which they may fail to recognize; this is a clear sign of an over-fed system, whether or not we are willing to admit it. Others again suffer from repeated attacks of indigestion or dyspepsia, a sign of an overworked stomach, or that we have failed to study the peculiarities of our own systems and have eaten things that do not agree with us. In order to free ourselves from these ailments or to prevent them we must not only know what quantities of food we need, but what particular quality or preparation of that food which agrees with us. Undigested proteid foods in form of meat will lie in the system and give rise to putrefaction and gaseous products. These toxic products are absorbed into the blood and tissues, and give rise to that sluggish, indolent feeling, the headache, etc., and the physician will say he is suffering from auto-intoxication. If we take medicines to purge the system we are treating from the standpoint of symptoms, and forget the cause. We must strike at the cause! When we sit down to the table we must consider dili-

gently what is set before us. Never mind what the cook expects you to eat, or what your friends press you to eat. Try at least to ask yourself "What shall I, or what aught I, to eat?" If you do not feel hungry, then better to dispense with custom for one meal, and you will be more ready for the next. Ask yourself, "How much carbohydrates shall I eat at this meal in the form of bread, potatoes, vegetables, dessert, etc.? or how much proteid in the form of meat, eggs, vegetables, etc.?"

Dr. Moras says that we should not eat potatoes and bread at one meal, as we will take in too much starchy food at one time. How much meat will you eat each meal, and at how many meals per day? Many people think that they cannot make a meal unless they have meat—this is only a question of habit. As to highly seasoned foods and food accessories, these are often taken to whip up a depraved appetite. People to-day are losing to a certain degree the fine sense of taste for the more common and nourishing foods. Did you ever notice how excellent that piece of bread and butter tasted, or even the dry crust, when your whole system was calling out for food? This was real hunger, and the best sauce you ever had at any meal. It is said that the Americans are fast becoming a race of dyspeptics, not because they lack knowledge of proper dieting, but because they are trying to keep pace with the luxurious and strenuous form of living. In regard to diet, let us make practical the fact that we eat to live, and not live to eat.

Along with diet comes the question of conservation and expenditure of energy, exercise, fresh air, general habits, etc. It is unnecessary to deal with these at length, but I wish to emphasize one or two things. First, as to expenditure of energy, we must take into consideration the nature of the energy expended, whether it be muscular, nervous or mental. As dentists we cannot guard too carefully the nervous expenditure—we should know the nature of our own system in this respect, and, if possible, guard against nervous fatigue. Worry and anxiety, insufficient sleep or quiet rest, and dissipation—these are things which we cannot too carefully guard against. On the other hand, we should endeavor in so far as possible to cultivate the buoyant, cheerful and hopeful attitude, with high ideals of right and wrong, for these tend towards health and long life. As to fresh air and exercise, little need be said—most of us realize the value of these; but too often we neglect the practical application. Dentists, as well as other professional men, need open door exercise and recreation, not one day, but every day of the week. If you will not admit that you made an error in dieting, at least admit that you have had insufficient outdoor activity. A brisk morning walk of a few miles in the fresh air is worth bottles of medicine. As to habits, we

should cultivate the best and shun those which we know will drag us down physically, morally and mentally.

And now in my closing paragraph let me emphasize the central idea of Dr. Moras' treatise, and that is that we study our own physical constitution, its peculiarities and its weaknesses, if there be any, and then in the light of the knowledge we have of right living, endeavor to maintain the chemical and physical balance of structure within the tissues and organs. By so doing we will keep their resisting power high and disease of any kind will find it hard to find a suitable lodging place. Dr. Moras emphasizes the fact that cell matter is the only cure matter, that health is one, sickness is one, that cure is one; that health, sickness, long-livingness and death are one, just as light, heat, motion and electricity are different manifestations of the one thing, viz., energy. So the above are the same, inasmuch as diseased tissue and organs and healthy tissue and organs consist of the same physical elements, which have undergone a change in their chemical make-up. It is these undesirable chemical changes, this weakening and disorganizing of the tissues, that pre-disposes them to disease.

Toronto Dental Society

DR. B. H. GARDINER

"Do you think it is an advantage," asked Dr. Walter, "for a Senior to attend meetings of the Toronto Dental Society?"

"I certainly do," I replied, without hesitation.

"All right, kindly write that on paper for the Hya Yaka."

"Oh—oh—" I laughed—"that's different"—but it was no use. So I will ask my readers to deal mercifully with me for what follows.

In looking back over my last year in college, one evening a month stands out vividly in my mind as being particularly pleasant and profitable. That evening was at the Toronto Dental Society's meeting, held in the largest room of the Walker House Annex.

"Oh," say some of you who have a knowledge of the ravenous appetite of a college student, "that was because of the banquet."

Now, with all due consideration to my appetite and the sumptuous spread, the banquet was not the outstanding feature, but merely a pleasant introduction to what followed.

To meet and listen to men like Drs. Kirk, Yoslee, Davis, Volker, is indeed a privilege, and every student to whom the opportunity is given should take advantage of it. The men who read the papers at these meetings are the foremost in our profession, and hand over

to us the results of their research. Unlike some who patent their processes, these men hand over to us gratis practical hints, useful suggestions, and contribute to our dental literature.

After attending one of these meetings, one comes away inspired to read more and do better work. The committee in charge arranges that these meetings shall bring out men who will read papers on every branch of dentistry, and that practical papers shall be read as well as those dealing with theory. A number of our text-books are written by these men who come across the border to send us papers. This brings one in closer touch with the author, and reading becomes a pleasure rather than a drudgery.

In closing, I would say that a student could do no better than take advantage of this exceptional opportunity afforded by the Toronto Dental Society.

Freshman Reception

The reception given to the Freshmen on Monday evening, October 19th, proved a decided success in every way. Previously the reception was given by the Faculty, but on this occasion it was given by the Dental College Y.M.C.A., and its complete success was due to the co-operation work of the executive.

After the students of the different Years, numbering over two hundred, had been made acquainted and the various college and class yells delivered, the Dean, who was found in his accustomed official capacity, delivered a short address and welcomed the Freshmen to our college, stating that he had now performed this duty for forty years, and that during that time the college had grown steadily, its buildings, equipment and teaching staff being continually improved, until at the present time we have a college second to none on the continent.

Dr. Seccombe, Hon. President of Dental College Y.M.C.A., was then called upon. In the course of his remarks he stated that he hoped that the boys would develop a spirit of loyalty to their college, that they would realize their responsibilities and do justice to themselves, to those who sent them, and to the institution of which they now formed a part.

The presidents of the different student organizations were given a few minutes to welcome the Freshmen and briefly outline the work of their respective activities. Of those who spoke were: Mr. Legge, president of Parliament; Mr. Lawson, president of the Royal Dental Society; E. H. Clark, president of the Dental College Y.M.C.A.;

Mr. Lough, president of "At Home"; A. Reid, for the Hya Yaka; T. Tucker, for Athletics, and Mr. Ferris, General Secretary of the Y.M.C.A.

A. Ruthven McDonald, in his inimitable and capable manner, delighted the audience with his various vocal selections. "It's a Long Way to Tipperary" was particularly appreciated, over two hundred college boys joining in the chorus.

Our violinist, Mr. Fauman who has so often entertained us, rendered several splendid selections.

Rev. Mr. Pedley. Before he had occupied the floor many minutes

The real feature of the program was the address given by the he had completely captivated his audience, and to state it briefly he gave us an address "such as boys like to hear." After getting his audience in an undeniably good humor by successive witty remarks, he struck a more serious note and gave us most practical advice, two points being "Be cheerful" and "Make the best of what you have at your command."

Refreshments were then served, and in this part of the program every one participated freely and enjoyably, some having a most "Gormanic" time.

The company then dispersed, proclaiming the reception a phenomenal success. The Freshmen were certainly given a royal reception, and we all hope that as a class they will be a credit to themselves, to their profession and to our institution, the Royal College of Dental Surgeons.

Lectures at Convocation

November 2.—The Balkan States and European War.—Prof. H. T. Duckworth.

November 9.—Economic Background.—Prof. G. I. H. Lloyd.

November 16.—Balance of Power.—Prof. Jas. Mavor.

November 23.—Diplomatic antecedents of War.—Prof. E. J. Kylie.

November 30.—Diplomatic Antecedents of War (Lecture).—Prof. Kylie.

December 7.—Economic Mobilization.—Prof. Lloyd.

December 14.—Organization of British Army.—Prof. W. R. Long (Lieut.-Colonel Can. Engineers).

Students' Parliament

On the evening of October the 28th, the Students' Parliament of the R.C.D.S. held its first meeting. The most interesting part of the proceedings was an informal lecture by Professor V. E. Henderson, of the Medical Faculty. He outlined the war situation from the standpoint of an Austrian citizen, and told of the racial traits, loves, and hatreds of the people of Southeastern Europe. He explained how the German influence of 1850 over Austria-Hungary waned and disappeared, how the different kingdoms which make up Austria-Hungary were clamoring for their freedom; and how Serbia hates Austria on account of some disputed territory. Germany saw she was losing all influence in the East, and forced the war. Russia, who has always befriended the Balkans, could not let Austria gobble up Serbia. And so the plot thickened. Dr. Henderson has spent some time in Austria, Bohemia, and the Balkans, and related many anecdotes of that part of the world.

The following Budget for 1914-15 was passed:—

Grants to Hya Yaka.....	\$150.00
R. D. S.	50.00
At Home	125.00
Rugby.....	50.00
Soccer.	10.00
Hockey.....	100.00
Basketball.....	40.00
Graduation Dinner.....	75.00
Orchestra.....	15.00
Y.M.C.A. Reception to Class '18.....	25.00
Deficit from last year.....	100.00
	740.00

Total receipts for coming year will be about..... \$1,100.00

W. J. Cooper, the Treasurer, informed Parliament of the appointment by the Cabinet of Thorne, Mulholland and Co. as auditors, who will audit the books at the end of each year. They advised a system of requisition forms to be instituted. These forms are printed in duplicate, and one must be obtained either from the President of Athletics or the President of Parliament, before any goods can be charged to the Students' Parliament. Mr. Cooper brought up notices of motion to change the constitution in accordance with these suggestions, and also presented a notice of motion that the Treasurer of Parliament each year be a Junior student, instead of a Senior, as has been the custom. The idea is that the Treasurer of Parliament can be on hand the year following his term of office, and can

instruct his successor in the details of the accounting system. In accordance with a resolution passed by the Faculty Council, Mr. R. H. Atkey brought in a notice of motion to exclude from holding office in a student organization any student who carries more than one "star" from previous years. These changes in the constitution will be voted upon at the next meeting.

The interest shown in Parliament is a disgrace to the school. **Less than five per cent.** of the students were at the meeting, which decides how their class fee is to be spent.

Until this year every student contributed three dollars to support college athletics and organizations. Last year, in addition to this, the Parliament received nearly two hundred dollars from the Sophomore fine, making a total revenue of nearly eleven hundred dollars. In spite of this, the Parliament, at the close of last session, **was one hundred dollars in debt!** The President of Parliament asserts that money was spent last year, in the personal interests of last year's cabinet, in direct violation of the constitution. The Treasurer has receipts to uphold the statement.

It has been so every year. The reason of this mismanagement has been the absolute indifference of the whole school. If affairs were done in a business way (as they shall be this year), and if the school demanded that their officials toed the mark, **three dollars a man would be more than sufficient.** The remedy is plain. Every man should be at the meetings of Parliament, should demand strict adherence to the constitution, and support, with heart and soul, any school activity that is approved of. Government by commission has failed. We need government by the people.

A. R. LEGGE, Hon. Pres.

University Settlement

Few students are aware of the great work done by the University of Toronto Settlement. It is a true saying that "Half the world does not know how the other half lives." It is at least our duty to find out for ourselves what our representatives in this good work are doing. Classes are conducted in languages, manual training, and physical culture for the boys, and the girls are equally well taken care of. A fine dispensary takes care of the bodily ills of the poor. A full description of the Settlement work is to be given in the Varsity. The building is situated on Peter Street, No. 95, and has accommodation for volunteer student workers, who make their home there, and thus keep closely in touch with their work. Opportunities are given for a large number of students to take active part

in the work, which is continuous throughout the whole year.

Toronto is face to face with a very hard winter, and as always, the poor will feel the pinch very severely. As never before, the Settlement will have a chance to demonstrate its worth, and only as the students respond to the call will the good work flourish. If you cannot personally help, your contribution will be very acceptable. Here is an opportunity for you fellows who the boys say are "free with your coin," to make one of the best investments possible and one that will yield the largest returns. The subscription lists will be open in a few days. Do not tell the class secretary that your change is in your other clothes, but demonstrate that the Dents are as ready and willing to support a good cause as they are to capture the athletic trophies that grace our halls so often.

T. S. TUCKER,

Secretary, U. of T. Settlement Committee.

Freshmen's Banquet

On Tuesday, October 27th, the Freshmen were given a banquet by the Sophomores at the Hotel Carls-Rite. The students of both classes assembled at the college at half-past seven and marched in a body to the banquet hall.

The many tables were beautifully decorated with cut flowers and the dinner was one of the greatest ever given. After the tables were cleared away the length programme was commenced. President Legate, '17, acted in the capacity of toast-master, and opened the programme with a witty address and toast to the King. Mr. Fauman then favored the attentive gathering with a violin solo, after which Mr. Ross Larmour, former President of Class '17, proposed the toast to the Freshmen. Mr. Babcock, President of the Freshmen class, ably replied. Vocal solos, instrumentals, trios, quartettes and many witty speeches made up the rest of the programme.

One thing of note was that every speaker of the other Years congratulated the Sophomores as being the first class to abandon the barbarous form of initiation, known as the "scrap."

The several committees which had charge of the banquet and entertainment are to be heartily congratulated on the splendid manner in which they handled the work falling to their department.

Officers' Training Corps

"Be Prepared" is the motto of some twelve hundred students of Toronto University who are drilling with the Officers' Training Corps. Every night the campus shakes with the tread of the marching legions, and the University may be proud of the way the students have responded to the call to arms. In all faculties of the University work stops at four o'clock, and drill starts. The Dental College has not, at the present writing, made any allowance whatever for the drill hours. Down at McGill all those Arts men drilling with the regiment are exempted from one subject. With timetables as full as ours are, surely the powers that be will make some concession.

But, compared to those on active service, what the country asks of us is a trifling matter. All the more reason why we should do it cheerfully and well. Every man in Canada should have military training, merely so as to be of some use in case he is needed. The alternative to Germany's conscription is the volunteer method. The men of the country are on their honor to uphold the strength of the army, and the students are doing nobly. The Dental recruits number now about one hundred. On their first full turn-out the Senior year had the strongest section, in spite of being the busiest year in the school. Some of the larger years, however, are expected to outnumber them soon.

"What is character? Character is that actual, mental, moral and spiritual condition reached at any given moment through the influence of all the many impulses, external and internal, of life; character, that is, the set or bent of the soul; the resultant in the individual personal being, of all the converging forces which it exerts or to which it submits . . . Try to live in view of the truth that each act is contributing to that final result."

"BUY BRITISH-MADE GOODS."

"Every dollar's worth of foreign-made goods you buy means a dollar sent out of the Empire when every dollar is needy." This is the kind of thing we see in all the papers nowadays, and there is solid patriotism in it, too.

Let us all bear the above fact in mind, not forgetting to insist on British-made dental goods as well as other commodities. It is a little share we can all take to keep "Business as usual."

THE HYA YAKA

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BY THE STUDENTS OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF
DENTAL SURGEONS OF ONTARIO

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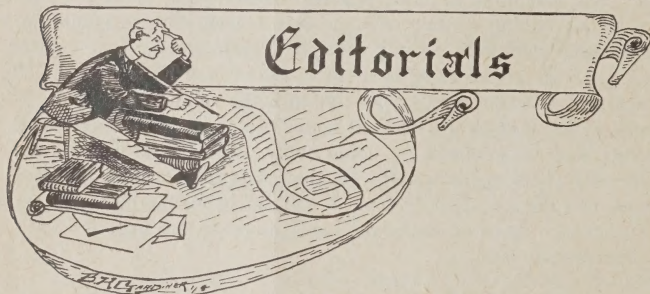
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Vol. XIII.

TORONTO, OCTOBER 1914

No. 1



Since the last edition of the Hya Yaka went to press the great catastrophe has befallen—"The Day" has come! Little we thought then that within three short months all Europe and part of Asia would be plunged into war—War, the breaker of civilizations, the outbursting of primitive savagery from behind the veneer of culture!

But the great fight is on, and whether we like it or not, we must all bear our share of the punishment due to our "civilization" which allows such things to be possible. We may not face a dreadful death on the field of battle, as some of our brothers doubtless will, but we must all suffer in the general poverty which will follow.

The Hya Yaka, November, 1913, has this to say: "But it seems that war is inevitable, and that arbitration will not prevent it. All over the world, nations are preparing battallions of war; even England is menaced by Germany's aggressive policy. Even now, in spite of all this, we trace our steps up that misty Thames, we see and feel the Angel Spirit near. It is the immortal soul of Queen Victoria. Now

the Daughter of Canadianism rises to the occasion; robed in spotless purity; she dips her fingers in the clear sunlight above, and writes into the clear blue sky, 'Britannia, Britannia rules the waves, Britons never shall be slaves.' "

These words, written last year, have surely a touch of prophecy in them. How menaced Britain and the Empire has been by German aggression we are but slowly realizing from day to day, but that Canada will do her share in maintaining the truth of the old fighting song is already more than manifest.

To Britons, the brightest gleam in all the darkness and horror of the war is that this time—unlike the case of the last war of the Empire—our cause is a righteous one and just beyond all fear of question.

To stand for a plighted word, to plunge into a deluge of blood and sacrilege, to maintain the independence of one of the smaller nations; these, apart from the honour of standing in self-defence, constitute a casus belli that will justify any man in taking his rifle and going forth to fight his country's battles.

In this regard the formation within the University of Toronto of the Canadian Officers' Training Corps is a highly significant movement. We are glad to see with what enthusiasm students are falling into line to prepare themselves for a possible call to the colours. And, indeed, for those, too, who for any good reason are not eligible for active service, the drill and training in marksmanship are excellent and the discipline is even better.

We trust the R. C. D. S. may turn out such a muster as will enable us to hold our own with any college of our size.

Despite all this, there are some who will say: "Be a mark for a German bullet? Not for me!" Of such we need say nothing except "Thank God, the British Empire does not depend on these to maintain its old traditions of freedom and self-government."

But we believe there are millions yet who are ready to risk all in defence of the old flag—

“And these in our Thermopylae shall stand

And hold against the world this honour of the land.”

Who were the two dear Freshmen who were seen trying to inflate their "Soccer" ball at a gas jet? No doubt they hold that gas-power is cheaper than manual labour.

It is to regretted that Class '15 returns to its final session (final for all, let us hope) considerably fewer in number than when it broke up last spring.

We hope that those, to whom matriculation proved the stumbling block, will speedily clear up their subjects and lose as little as possible because of their unfortunate delay.

Within the two other Classes the question has been asked constantly of late, "Why have the Freshmen not been initiated in the customary 'rush'?" and we are wondering whether Sophomores are losing their ancient characteristics.

We believe that the circumstances and results of the "Science" scrap (in which, truly, there would seem to have been but little "science," and less clothing, must be largely accountable for this curious phenomenon. And while we have often felt that the old-fashioned "axe-grease and flour" method was open to serious question as to its fitness as a preliminary to a course in which refinement of habit and gentlemanly bearing should take a prominent place in training one for a professional career, still we must admit there is real delight and fierce joy in the rough and tumble of other Freshman years, and we cannot help thinking that some men have learned for the first time in their lives that they were only the equals, and not the superiors, of their fellows when they met half stripped and quite free of their "fussinesses" in the good old game of "black-my-neighbour."

We think if the Sophomores object to the old crude method they might at least come forth with something original of their own, not to let the old custom die off entirely.

So badly did Seniors feel about this that they reverted to their Soph. habits the other day and at the close of a Freshman lecture, after awaiting the Freshies in a double line formation and doing a good deal of shouting meantime, they created something of a general "mix-up" for a few minutes, throwing astonished Freshmen along the hall from side to side and feeling quite young again. Some Seniors will never grow up!

It seems a pity that at College banquets there are always some who try to make the affair a "wet" one.

The Hya Yaka offers congratulations to the Dean on his appointment as an honorary member of the British Dental Association, this appointment being the only one made in Canada; further, on his receiving the degree of LL.D. at the June Conference, and on the very happy occasion of the celebration this year of the fiftieth anniversary of the Dean's wedding day

Personals

G. I. Robertson, D.D.S. '13, was renewing old acquaintances in our College halls during the opening days of College. Doc. is now engaged in practice in Windsor.

C. L. V. Pattison, '14, also paid our school a visit a few days ago. Pat. is at present practising in Brantford.

We are all pleased to see so many of last year's graduates assisting the professors in their respective departments. Years '15, '16 and '17 extend their congratulations, and wish them every success in their recent appointments.

Class '16 deeply regrets the absence of one of their most valuable members, Mr. J. A. Plunkett, who is ill with a severe attack of typhoid. The Rya Yaka joins in wishing him a speedy recovery and trusts he will be able to resume his studies next year.

W. J. Cooper has been elected Treasurer of Parliament, and E. H. Clarke President of the Y.M.C.A., to fill the offices made vacant by the absence of F. M. Williamson and A. McQuaig.

The Sophomores greatly appreciate the step taken by the board in providing lockers for them upstairs, thus separating Freshie and Soph., and as a result no barbarous battles have been waged between the men of the first two years.

We are pleased to see W. J. McLean, D.D.S., McGill '14, registered for the post-graduate course, as well as G. A. Sproule and R. J. McCallum, also of McGill, who have joined the '16 Class.

We regret to hear that H. E. Thompson, '15, has had to undergo an operation for appendicitis, and wish him a speedy and complete recovery.

The marriage was solemnized on Thursday, 29th, at 8 p.m., of Miss Annie E. Jones, only daughter of our popular caretaker, to Mr. Geo. W. Taylor, of Manning avenue. Miss Jones for some time occupied the position Miss Clarkson now holds in the office and would be remembered by many of the graduates. The Hya Yaka offers its good wishes to the happy couple.

Laughing Gas

Wing, '16, has become very cultured in the art of singing lately. During Dr. W.'s morning period Wing puts his vocal chords into play and strains every nerve. Some of his specialties:—

“We are Marching to Zion,” “It’s a Long, Long Way to Philadelphia,” and others too numerous to mention.

But we must not overlook some of our other bright artists, viz., “Butch.” He has often favored us with many beautiful piano selections. Then last, but not least, comes our own dear “Madam” (Mrs. Green). She sings beautifully her favorite solo, “Quack! Quack! Quack!”

Lymberner and Siegel, passing I. O. O. F. Building:—

Lym., '16—That sign means the building is 100 feet high.

Siegel, '16—No it doesn't, that means 10 per cent. off.

Dores, '16—Say, Scott, I'm a hero, saved a girl last night.

Scott, '16—How did you do it?

Dores—Had two last night and saved one for to-night.

L. S. Smith—Wonder how I got that sliver in my finger.

Dr. W. (overhearing remark)—Probably when you were scratching your head a minute ago. Poor Butch.

Overheard at the dance Friday night:—

First young lady—Do you like lemon-ade?

Second lady—No, I like Eaid alone without the lemon.

Wing, '16—No use you coming down for Metallurgy to-day, Brown.

Brown, '16—Why not?

Wing—The lecture is to be on Z-i-n-c, and it is likely you know enough about that already.

Abe Fauman, '17—I try to mind my own business.

Sinclair, '17—I never saw anyone who endured failure with greater fortitude.

Outsider—I hear the Dents are not turning out to drill very strong.

Soph.—Drill! Why we're all drilling in the infirmary and out of it.

What some of our boys say:—

Time waits for no man, but men waste a lot of time waiting for women.—Liberty, '15.

All the world loves a lover, he makes such an exhibition of himself.—Bier, '16.

Don't imagine that because a man is short in stature he was brought up on condensed milk.—Lymberner.

A young man imagines during courtship that he is not worthy of her. After marriage he thinks he discovers his mistake.—Craig, '16.

I told my girl the other night that she was my very life, said Deans to a few classmates.

Dixon, '17 (on the side)—Deans will soon find out how uncertain life is.

The other day in a lecture to the Sophomores, Dr. Clarkson was discussing the subject of foods, and made the statement that alcohol was a food. Some of the boys at the banquet given to the Freshies won't need food for a few days.

Freshie (at the banquet—I don't like that "gravy" (which happened to be chicken gravy with Macaroni in it).

Waitress—Why don't you like it?

Freshie—Well, my mamma never puts the wind pipes in. Poor Fresh.

"Oh, thank you," exclaimed an elderly woman to a Senior who surrendered his seat in the street car.

"That's all right," said the Senior.

As the woman sat down the chivalrous Senior said: "What I say is this, lady, that a man should never let a woman stand. Some men never get up unless she's young and pretty, but you see, lady, it don't make any difference to me."

Parker, '15—Say, fellows, speaking of the high cost of living; if you were in Austria-Hungary would Britain Russia Turkey through Greece to Servia?

Boyle, '15—Call the Nurse, Parker's cut his wisdom tooth.

FRESHIES' SONG

Childhood, Childhood !
Innocent days of childhood.
Why ? Oh they've gone back
To puddling in the mud.

IN ONE MINUTE YOU CAN—

Propose to a girl.
Be refused.
Miss the boat to Europe.
Fall overboard.
Be hanged.
Kiss a girl from one to sixty times.
Be Kissed as many.
Drop from a ten-storey building.
Die.
Take a cold bath.
Lose your job.
Have your pocket picked.
Write a check for a million—or more.
Make a good after-dinner speech.
Make a bad one.
Vote.
Learn the results.
See the point of a joke.
Be Born.
Have a tooth pulled.
Meet your affinity.
Say the wrong thing.
Say the Lord's Prayer.
Swear a blue streak.
Buy a gold brick.
Sell one.
Be led into a quarrel with your wife.
Be run over at a grade crossing.

On the Other Hand, In One Minute You Cannot—

Get a divorce.
Begin to love an old maid.
Stop a suffragette.
Make an aluminum plate.
Get a tooth filled.
Get over a souse.
Explain it to your wife.
Walk to the North Pole.
Run a mile.
Get thin.
Get fat.
Reach a barber's chair.
Grow more hair.
Build a Canadian Navy.
Make a new joke.
Recover what you lost on the one best bet.
Get a new job.
Lose a collector.
Swim the English Channel.
Right a wrong saying.
Repeat the Catechism.
Be rid of a boil.
Shake the rheumatiz.
Shave.

Athletic World



DENTS VS. ST. MICHAEL'S.

On Tuesday, October 13th, Dents played their first game this year, against St. Mikes, on the latter's grounds. The grounds, by the way, are none too suitable for rugby, but the weather conditions were very favorable.

Dents kicked off with what wind there was. St. Mikes ran it up, and, after trying to buck, kicked to Sheldon. Dents worked it well up into St. Mikes' territory and kicked to the fence for No. 1. Dents' line had it over St. Mikes like a tent. St. Mikes worked the ball up into Dents territory and kicked to the dead line. The quarter ended 1—1.

In the second quarter, Dents started off with a rush and by brilliant line plunges and some good interference play had St. Mikes on the run. The work of Walker, Birch and the steadiness of Frank Wright were particularly good. Chartrand dropped a beautiful goal from St. Mikes 25-yard line. He was criticized for not trying to go over for a touch, but three points helps a lot. The half-time score was 4—1 for Dents.

In the third quarter, the play was more even. St. Mikes pressed hard, but Barbour relieved the situation with a nice 25-yard run. The play centered in Dents' territory, and St. Mikes punted to the fence for their second point. Dents bucked up and had the Irishmen on the defensive. Chartrand tried a drop, but missed, the play resulting in a dead line. Score, 5—2.

The last quarter was very loose and erratic. Dents managed to punt one to the dead-line for their last score, and then went to pieces. Chartrand kicked into his own line and St. Mikes secured possession. Dents were on the defensive, with St. Mikes coming fast. St. Mikes tried a drop, but failed, scoring a point. Chartrand tried to take St. Mikes by surprise with a drop kick down the field.

but didn't get away with it. St. Mikes brought it right back and were on Dents' 10-yard line when the whistle blew.

Final score, 6—3.

Dents' line-up was:—Flying wing, Clark; halves, Barbour, Chartrand, Sheldon; scrimmage, Boyd, Wright, Craig; inside wings, Birch and Smith; middle wings, Walker, Boyd, Kelly; outside wings, Sinclair, Garvin; quarter, McKee.

St. Mikes had been training since the middle of September and were in good shape, but their line was not comparable with that of Dents.

DENTS VS. VICTORIA.

The last game for Dents this season was played at Victoria College grounds on Saturday, October the 24th. There was a strong east wind blowing which made the handling of punts rather difficult.

In the first quarter, Dents had the advantage of the wind, but were unable to score. Victoria played straight football and managed to avert a score.

The second quarter unfolded some loose play. Dents were on the offensive most of the quarter and were forced to rouge. Half-time score, 1—0 for Victoria.

The third quarter was the best of the game. Ligget, Smith and Logie Macdonald all went through the Vic. line, but Vic. came right back and with a good end run, and a nice punt, scored again. Dents came back strong and were dangerous, but Vic. got away for a nice run through a broken field and scored another dead line, ending the quarter.

Dents had the wind last quarter, and worked hard to score. The play passed from one end of the field to the other and back again. Chartrand booted one over the Vic. line, but the Vic. man made a nice run out to his 25-yard line. The game ended with no more scoring. Final score, Victoria 3, Dents 0.

Dents line-up was:—Halves, Barbour, Chartrand, Sheldon; quarter, McKee; scrimmage, Walker, Boyd, Wright Craig; inside wings, Birch, Smith; middle wings, Macdonald (Grigg), Ligget; outside wings, Sinclair, Halloran; flying wing, Clark.

RUGBY NOTES.

Frank Wright's work at center scrim. was steady and consistent in both games.

Sinclair, at outside wing, tackled well, as did McKee.

The "old soldiers," Grigg and Macdonald, got in on the Vic. game to steady things up a bit.

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by children.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO.

MONTREAL, CANADA

Chartrand is not stepping to form yet.

Barbour and Sheldon are new faces in the back division, and will help out a lot.

The line was there with the weight and experience, and, with proper training, would have been very effective.

Kelly and Walker are both hard workers. Kelly will do much better when he knows the Canadian rules.

Ligget made a place on Varsity first line, but had his ankle badly hurt and was unable to go to Montreal with the team.

Our old star, Frank Knight, is at his old tricks again for Argos. Frank is playing sensational ball for the oarsmen.

Wendel Holmes, a '16 man, who didn't connect with the matric. last summer, is on Argos back division.

Tommie Thompson of '15 is manager of the Varsity I. team.

Now comes the word that the Mulock Cup series is to be cut short. This is tough luck for our fellows, because we have a winning team, and were just beginning to work.

We want more Freshmen and Sophs. to turn out for the various sports. You fellows who have played in any sports back home, get out and carry the R. C. D. S. to victory. Soccer is in full swing. Basketball and hockey are next in order. There is lots of room for men to make a place on a team.

Dick Sheehy is playing good ball for the firsts.

SOCCER.

The soccer team is in fine shape and working hard. They have two victories to their credit. Both Arts and Meds. defaulted their games.

Dents and Knox had a trial work-out. The game provided some good sport.

COLLEGE DANCES.

Nov. 6

Nov. 20

Dec. 4

Jan. 8

Jan. 22

Feb. 5 (Annual At Home)

Feb. 26

Mar. 17

Apr. 9

The HYA YAKA

Vol. XIII.

TORONTO, NOVEMBER, 1914

No. 2

*The following appeared in a recent edition of "The Evening Telegram."
We feel it is too good to miss—and those who read it can well bear to read
it again.*

THE DAY

(The author of this magnificent poem is Mr. Henry Chappell, a railway porter at Bath, England. Mr. Chappell is known to his comrades as the "Bath Railway Poet." A poem such as this lifts him to the rank of a national poet.)

You boasted the Day, and you toasted the Day,
And now the Day has come.
Blasphemer, braggart and coward all,
Little you reck of the numbing ball,
The blasting shell, or "the white arms" fall
As they speed poor humans home.
You spied for the Day, you lied for the Day,
And waked the Day's red spleen.
Monster, who asked God's aid divine,
Then strewed his sea's with the ghastly mine;
Not all the waters of the Rhine
Can wash thy foul hands clean.
You dreamed for the Day, you schemed for the Day;
Watch how the Day will go.
Slayer of age and youth and prime
(Defenceless slain for never a crime.)
Thou art steeped in blood as a hog in slime,
False friend and cowardly foe.
You have sworn for the Day, you have grown for the Day;
Your's is the harvest red.
Can you hear the groans and the awful cries?
Can you see the heap of slain that lies,
And sightless turned to the flame-split skies
The glassy eyes of the dead?
You have wronged for the Day, you have longed for the Day
That lit the awful flame,
'Tis nothing to you that hill and plain
Yield sheaves of dead men amid the grain;
That widows mourn for their loved ones slain,
And mothers curse thy name.
But after the Day there's a price to pay
For the sleepers under the sod,
And He you have mocked for many a day—
Listen, and hear what He has to say:
"VENGEANCE IS MINE, I WILL REPAY"
What can you say to God?

Steps in Trimming Study or Reference Plaster Casts

SYSTEM DEvised BY DR. MARTIN DEWEY AND SYNOPSISed FOR THE USE
OF THE STUDENTS IN THE ROYAL COLLEGE
OF DENTAL SURGEONS.

By W. E. CUMMER, D.D.S., TORONTO.*

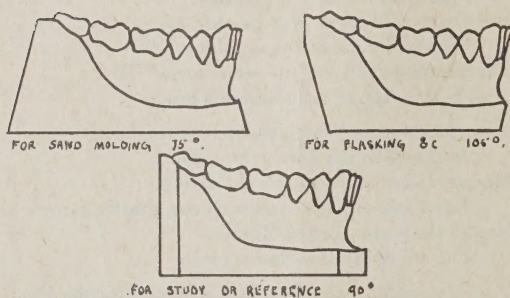


FIG. 1.

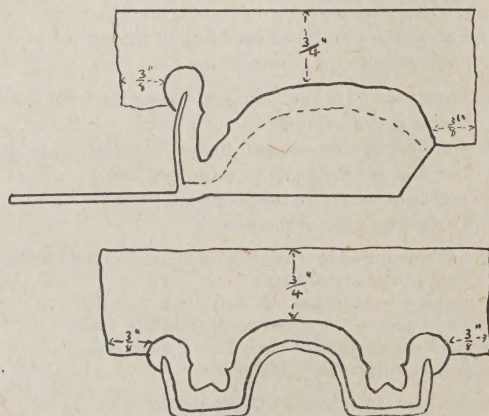


FIG. 2.

*The writer wishes to acknowledge his complete indebtedness to Dr. Guy Hume for the subject matter in this synopsis.

In the trimming or carving of plaster casts or models for purposes of study or reference, which may form the nucleus of a larger collection, the system originated and worked out by Dr. Martin Dewey, of Kansas City, makes possible a collection which, even though exhibiting greatest anatomical dissimilarities, yet presents a geometrical harmony of forms most satisfying to the conscientious worker in contrast to the heterogeneous result of systemless model trimming. Dr. Angle has said, specially referring to his subject orthodontia, that "a collection of fine, accurate models is not only an incentive to keener interest and better work, but is a most valuable form of a 'library' in itself, in which many valuable phases of the subject are recorded which can be reduced to writing."

1. POURING AND REMOVING.

A. Pour models $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch above and $\frac{3}{8}$ past the sides of the impression. See Fig. 2.

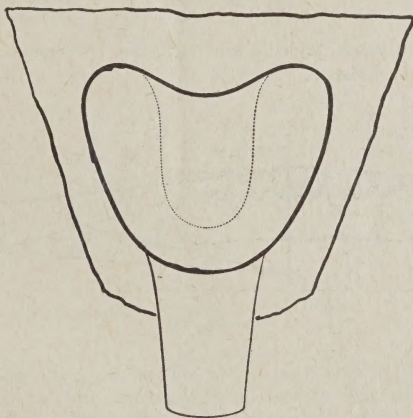


FIG. 3.

B. Remove impression, trim model approximately as above.

2. PROPER DEPTH OF LOWER MODEL.*

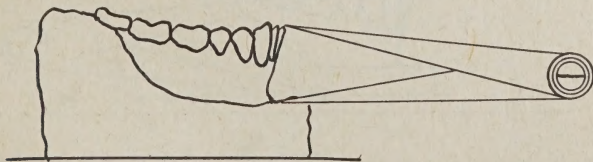


FIG. 4.

A. Take dividers and measure the greatest vertical distance on the model of anatomical portion, usually above cuspid.**

*Lower model is entirely completed before upper is commenced.

**Art or carved portion, anatomical representing teeth, root, contours, vault, etc.

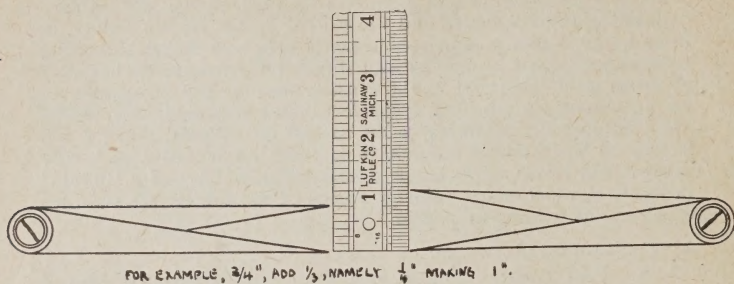


FIG. 5.

B. Lay dividers on rule and compute $1/3$ more; move legs of dividers to this distance.

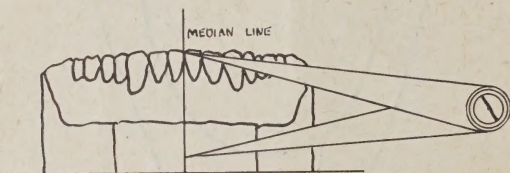


FIG. 6.

C. Transfer this distance to the model, with one leg of the dividers at the tips of the lower centrals, and the other on the uncarved portion of the model (with points both on median line). Fig. 6.

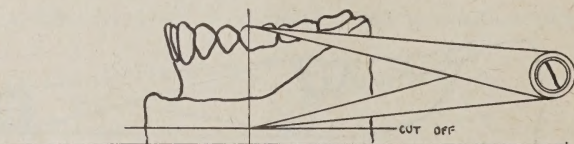


FIG. 7.

D. Mark points below mesio-buccal cusps of lower first molars the same depth as mark below incisors. Join all of these three points and trim, giving model proper depth, and making the art portion $1/3$ of the greatest anatomical portion.

3. FORMING THE BACK OF THE LOWER MODEL.

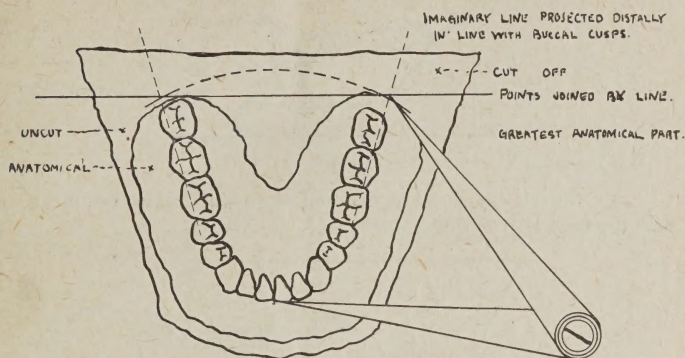


FIG. 8.

(a) Lay model on table with teeth upward, take dividers and lay off the longest distance in the anatomical portion with the contact point of centrals as centre, and cutting distally an imaginary S projected distally from the buccal cusps of the molars, (and bringing the dividers point on the uncarved portion on the side of lesser anatomical surface). Join these two points by straight line and trim model at right angles to base.

4. FORMING THE SIDES OF THE LOWER MODEL.

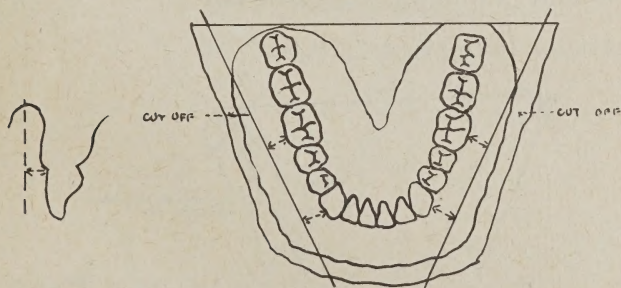


FIG. 9.

(A) Lay model on table with teeth upward, select two points the same distance laterally from the gingival portion of the lower first molar immediately below the mesio-buccal cusp and gingival portion of cuspid, including as much of the anatomical portion as needed. Join these points and extend lines, and trim at right angles to base.

5. FORMING THE FRONT OF THE LOWER MODEL.

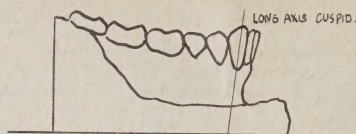


FIG. 10.

(A) On sides of model at base indicate points below and in line with the long axes of each cuspid.

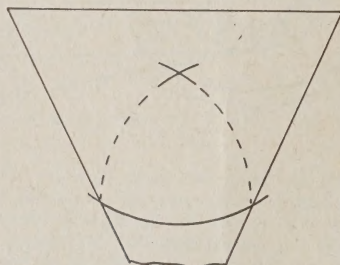


FIG. 11

(B) Turn model over, teeth down, and describe arcs toward the centre of the bottom of the model, and with the intersection of these arcs as centre and same radius, describe arc towards anterior part of model. Trim at right angles to the base.

6. BEVELLING DISTAL CORNERS OF MODEL.

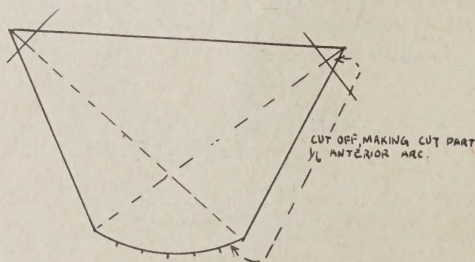


FIG. 12.

(A) Model still face down, join points over cuspids with distal corners of model, diagonally across. Cut off distal corners of model at right angles to this line and to base, making width of cut off portion $\frac{1}{6}$ of anterior curve previously made.

7. TRIMMING THE LINGUAL SPACE OF THE LOWER MODEL.



FIG. 13.

(A) Note height of art portion of the lower model anteriorly in the median line.

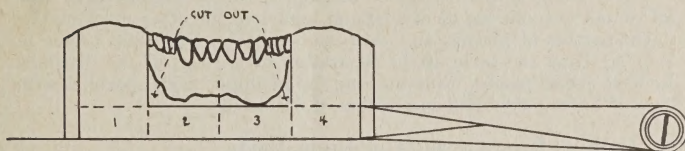


FIG. 14.

(B) Transfer this distance to a line parallel with base on distal part of model. Divide same into four equal parts by vertical lines. Remove excess plaster of the middle two-thirds above line previously described, (Fig. 14),

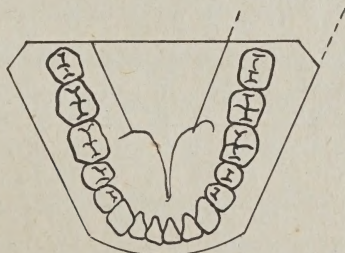


FIG. 15.

keeping cut parallel with sides of model.

8. HEIGHT OF THE UPPER MODEL.

(A) Take upper model, note greatest anatomical portion, usually above cuspids (see lower 2 A), compute and add one-third (lower Fig. 5 and Fig. 6).

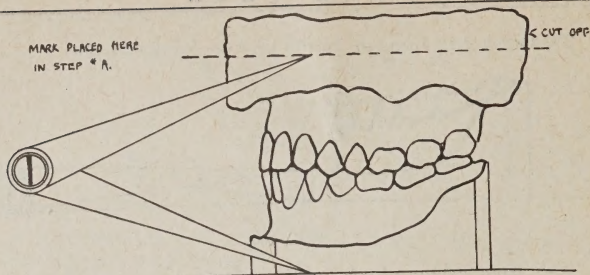


FIG. 16.

(B) Place upper on lower in position of occlusion, carry line all round with one leg of dividers on table and the other marking the uncut portion of plaster, and with the height of this mark (made in step A) from the table as the separation of the legs of the dividers. Remove excess plaster, thus forming top of upper model parallel with base of lower model and in position of occlusion.

9. FORMING DISTAL SURFACE OF UPPER MODEL.

(A) Determine the distal surface of upper model with dividers, and rule as with lower (Fig. 8). Trim at right angles to base.

10. FORMING THE SIDES OF THE UPPER MODEL.

(A) Determine the sides of the upper model from the gingival portion of the cuspids and first molars as in Fig. 9 Lower.

11. FORMING FRONT AND BEVELLING DISTAL CORNERS OF UPPER MODEL.

(A) Produce long axes of cuspids as lower Fig. 10. Mark on upper edge of model.

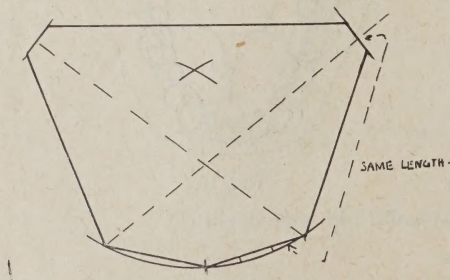


FIG. 17.

(B) Describe arcs as in Fig. 11 of Lower Model. Bisect arc, and join point of dissection with points over cuspids. Join also point over cuspids with diagonally opposite corners and cut off portion one-third the width of anterior face not identical with, but similar to Fig. 12 Lower.

12. BEVELLING JUNCTION OF ART AND ANATOMICAL PORTION.

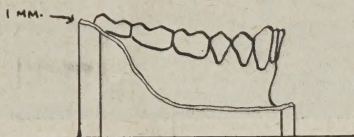


FIG. 18.

(A) Bevel slightly (with bevelled surface not more than 1 MM wide) the angle between the arc and the anatomical portion of the model.

Instruments, etc., needed:

1 Pair Dividers or Compass.

1 Rule.

1 Sharp Knife.

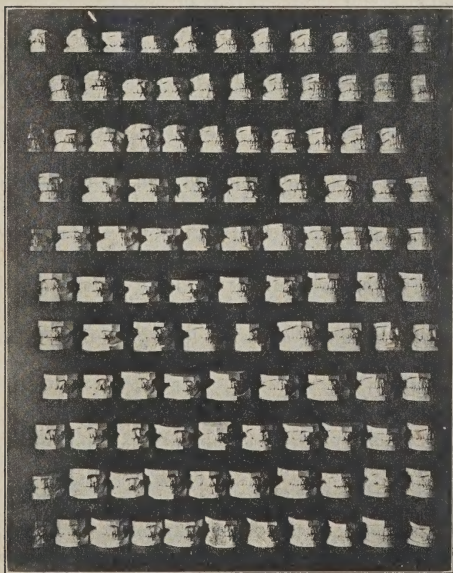
Sandpaper—1, 1/2, 00.

1 Try Square.

1 Hack Saw Blade.

Angle Plaster Plane or Northrop Shooting Board.

Boley Gauge, instead of Square and Rule.



Shows a fine collection of models, the property of
Dr. Guy Hume.



Shows a finely carved pair of models, the work of
Dr. Guy Hume.

Officers' Training Corps

PROF. V. E. HENDERSON

Soon after the British Government adopted the policy of making use of the Universities of Great Britain to provide officers for the territorial (volunteer) army, a group of University men suggested that such corps should be organized in the Universities of Canada, and after several years of correspondence with the Canadian Department of Militia and Defence, regulations for the organization of such a corps in the Universities of Canada were drawn up and approved by the Militia Council of Canada.

It was recognized in Great Britain, that a well educated University man could pick up the duties of a subaltern officer very much more quickly than a less well educated man, and would prove, were he subsequently to enter the service, to be more efficient because more studious. It had also been found that University men who did not qualify by attending one of the special officers' courses during his undergraduate days, was unlikely to do so after graduation, when he rapidly became engrossed in his life's career. It may be remarked in passing that a similar system has long prevailed in Germany, by which the vast reserve corps of the German army are provided with officers.

Certain financial difficulties stood in the way of the University of Toronto at once taking advantage of the Canadian regulations, and hence, while detachments were formed last year at McGill and Laval, one was not organized here.

In view, however, of the great emergency created by the war, it was felt that no difficulty must be considered insurmountable, and hence application was made to Ottawa for permission to found a detachment in Toronto. This permission has been granted. Certain members of the staff of the University have been recommended as

officers. Lieut.-Col. W. R. Lang, Professor of Chemistry, and at the present, Chief of the Instructional Staff of this Division, has been offered and has accepted the post of Commanding Officer.

In all, some 1,900 men are enrolled in the various companies. In the Royal College of Dental Surgeons there are some 214 names on the rolls.

On becoming a sworn-in member of the Officers' Training Corps, a man undertakes to become "efficient," i.e., to attend such drills, lectures and musketry instruction classes, not less than forty in all, if a recruit (25 in his second year), as will make him a good private, in each of two years. He may also volunteer to take such extra instruction as will enable him to go up for examination for Certificate A. or even Certificate B. The former entitles him, on entering any militia unit (regiment), to do so as a lieutenant. He is not liable for service in defence of his country, nor does he need to join any regiment, even if he obtains a qualifying certificate.

It is fully expected that the expeditionary forces will need more officers than are at present available, and that a quota of these will be supplied by the U. of T. O. T. C. How many will go from the Dental company?

Toronto Dental Society

At a meeting of the Toronto Dental Society.

Little did we dream that attending the first meeting of the season was going to bring down your editor upon the guilty head for an account of the same, else more consideration of the after effects might have led to the writer's being more careful.

Even so, it is not an evening to be regretted. Notice was given to the members to be at the Carls-Rite at 6.30 p.m. On arriving there, everything was in a bustle. Dr. Walter seemed pretty well busied supplying every member who came in with the one all-important item, the meal ticket. When each had secured this, he wandered around to see who was there and discuss current topics. The hall was crowded, because the attendance, a hundred, more or less, was the largest on record.

By 7 o'clock everybody was seated for dinner. The only people who did not enjoy that were the hotel staff. They seemed to worry at first, but thawed out in the genial atmosphere of the gathering later on.

About 8.30, after having talked and walked around some more,

we packed the lecture room, which had been prepared for us. First came the inevitable addresses, more or less personal, and then the more interesting question of the members of the society pledging themselves to look after a certain number of the soldiers as regards to dental equipment. Most seemed in favor of this, and it was left in the hands of a committee.

Dr. ——— lecture on amalgam followed next. It, of course, was the outstanding feature of the evening. The paper was well prepared, and afterwards the different points demonstrated by means of the series of excellent slides. The important point the doctor laid stress on was the cementing in of all amalgam fillings.

His method is to mix up the amalgam first and squeeze out the mercury. The cement, which should be slow setting, should be mixed just so it is good and sticky, but not so thin that it will drip. About enough cement should be carried to the bottom of the dry cavity to quarter fill it. The amalgam should now be carried down on top of this and the cement can be then burnished out to the margin, the amalgam keeping the burnisher from sticking. In this way the amalgam is really made an inlay. No visible cement line must show at the margins.

The amalgam being well packed in, the patient is instructed to close and grind, so that the correct occlusion is obtained, and with less danger of fracture than when the amalgam sets more. Once the approximate occlusion is obtained, the fine lines are curved. It is important to put these in anatomically correct.

Where the matrix is used, care must be taken not to get cement along the margin where matrix and cavity margins meet. In these cases the matrix should be removed as soon as the filling is finished, and the margins burnished and trimmed up. By so doing, all the filling needs next sitting is a little pumice and whiting to put a smooth surface on it.

A high grade alloy should be used, not only because it makes a better filling, but because it makes it possible to trim up the filling as soon as inserted, if a quick-setting grade is used. If the College alloy is used, it should be wrung very dry, and even then one cannot get the best results from it. It is slow setting and seems to mix up rather too easily for a strictly high grade, quick-setting article. Our dark crown and bridge cement works all right for this, however.

The advantages of the method are many. (a) The adhesive power of the cement helps retain the filling. (b) The cement union seems to prevent the amalgam curling away from the edges and causing leakage and discoloration, so caries is less apt to occur under filling and along margins, on account of the antiseptic and ant-acid qualities of cement. (c) The cement prevents rapid transmission of

thermal changes to pulp. (d) The cement seems to prevent the amalgam from rocking and coming away while packing at some other part of the filling. (e) The cement makes your first piece of amalgam stay in the cavity.

The polish, good margin contours and correct contact points were all emphasized as being needed for cleanliness, efficiency and looks. Black's method of cavity preparation was endorsed as being about the best.

The essayist had with him some good examples of his work. In some cases, whole crowns were restored, and he had reason to claim they were superior to the crown so often seen.

The paper was discussed at length by Dr. Cowling and others, but the subject had been well covered, and nothing essential to the method was left out. The need of using a properly balanced alloy was shown and a few points explained.

The meeting ended late, and we were back home about twelve, having had a most enjoyable and instructive evening.

University Settlement

The Settlement campaign in the Dental College was a great success. The total subscription amounted to ninety dollars, in contrast to thirty-five dollars given last year. Of this the Freshmen gave fifty dollars and the Seniors came next with twenty-one dollars. The Dental College ranked second in the University in the campaign in proportion to their registration, and the men deserve great credit for supporting such a good cause so liberally.

T. TUCKER.

On Monday, November 16th, after the meeting of Parliament, the first debate of the season followed. The subject of debate being, "Is the present war beneficial to Canada?" the Freshmen, Ingram and Moyle, taking the affirmative, and the Sophomores, Crozier and Walker, the negative. Bier, '16, occupied the chair, owing to the absence of the Dean. The debating throughout was splendid, and so to speak, was handed right from the shoulder by all. However, the Sophomores proved to have the better of it, although the judges, Drs. Lancaster, Willmott and W. C. Trotter, found the debating very close. The orchestra rendered many selections, and not only are they to be congratulated, but the College, which is proud to have such a large number of musicians.

After a vote of thanks to the judges, the meeting closed with "God Save the King."

School Orchestra

About ten or twelve years ago the first efforts were made to form an orchestra in the school. Dr. Harold Clark, Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, took a great interest in it, and did his utmost to make it a success. However, notwithstanding his endeavors, the organization existed for a very short time. This was mainly due to the small number of students who could or would take part.

Since that time the subject has been in the minds of some members of the staff, and on several occasions it was seriously considered, to make another effort. Nothing was done, however, until the spring of 1912, when Mr. McLaurin, '16, made an attempt, with the assistance of some members of the staff. This movement resulted in the successful formation of an orchestra during the session 1913-14. About fifteen of the students met for practice once or twice a week, and on several occasions provided very creditable and enjoyable numbers on the programs of various meetings. This session the orchestra has again been organized, with the following officers: Hon. President, Dr. W. E. Willmott; President, L. D. McLaurin, '16; Vice-Presidents, Cecil Leggett, A. Babcock; Hon. Secretary, R. W. Taylor.

The majority of the members are amateurs, and they fully appreciate the assistance given by the experts who have joined. The present members will be delighted to have any other student who can play any musical instrument, join them. If you are an amateur, the practice will do you good; if you are an expert, your presence will be very valuable and will assist in making the orchestra a credit to the school, as well as enabling it to provide entertainment at the various meetings of the students. Anyone who will be willing to join, speak to one of the above officers and he will inform you as to the time of practice.

Editor Hya Yaka:—

Will somebody please tell us

What Leggo thinks of McGill?

Why "Butch" has his mail come to college?

Who were the Seniors who were ordered out of Pathology lecture?

What happened Liberty's hare lip?

Where Butch, '15, spends the evenings?

Why Wright and Gordon are seen conversing so often?

Kaiser Bill went up the hill

To see the Germhuns slaughter,

He fell down and brokn his crown,

And so he damn well oughter!

—John Bull.

THE HYA YAKA

A JOURNAL PUBLISHED MONTHLY DURING THE COLLEGE YEAR
BY THE STUDENTS OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF
DENTAL SURGEONS OF ONTARIO

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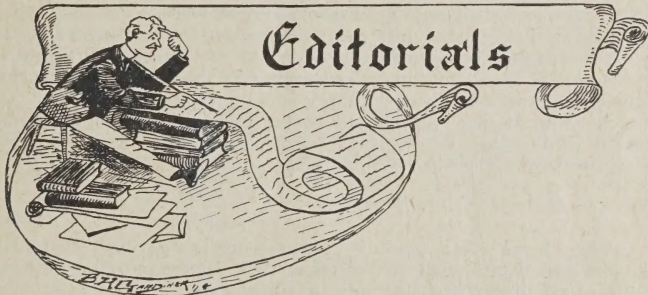
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Vol. XIII.

TORONTO, OCTOBER 1914

No. 1



It seems hard to eradicate the Soph. instinct altogether. Early in the month the Sophs. met the Freshies after class and some real fun ensued for a few minutes in the main hallway. 'Twas short and sweet, but long enough for some of the men to get clothing damaged and generally "het up."

It is good to see Varsity once more champions for rugby. We hope now for a succession of wins like those from 1908-11.

The fortunes of war have undergone but little change during the past month, but both in the east and in the western theatres the enemy have been solidly held despite the most desperate attacks, and it really begins to look as though the German offensive is almost at an end. If this be the case, we shall probably see a very different kind of affair when it comes to attacking German territory. Then the greater losses must be looked for on the Allies' side. There seems some reasonable chance, however, that with the continued success of the Allies in holding down every effort of the enemy to get away from the encroaching lines, the Germans may see the hopelessness of their position and ask for peace, though it is very doubtful whether they will do so till they have suffered severely at the hands of an invading army.

The R. C. D. S. is doing remarkably well in regard to the U. O. T. C. With the aid of the notice posted by the Board that attendance at drill will be considered to the advantage of the student in his annual exam., we have mustered 214, which seems a good percentage from our college.

The disadvantage of the influence of the notice referred to, i.e., that a number of men have attended drill whose hearts are not very much in the work in consequence, inferior results seem likely, unless the fellows get right down to regular attendance and serious work at drill.

For, while most of us do not anticipate, perhaps, ever being on active service, having in many cases responsibilities to relatives, etc., which may justly be considered good reason for waiting till men which may justly be considered good reason for waiting till men are badly needed before offering their services at the front, yet this war may last a great while yet, perhaps years, and may demand that the utmost effort be put forth by all portions of our Empire; in which case it will be the plain duty of every man of fighting age and in good health to offer himself to defend the Empire's honor.

This being the case, it seems equally obvious that all eligible men should avail themselves of their opportunities of getting military training, that they may be efficient and capable of taking their place in battle if the need arise. If men feel indifferent in this matter, let them wake up to the realities of this war—our war—and read again of little Belgium's heroic sacrifice for the great principles of freedom, a sacrifice which alone enabled Britain to get her men in the field in time to stiffen up the French lines and save Paris. Had Paris fallen and the British troops been isolated from the French army, the conditions would have been very different to-day. The French would have been smashed, British troops probably forced out of France by sheer weight of numbers, and Germany to-day would probably have been having a good time thrashing the slowly-moving Russian armies before they could be sufficiently concentrated to be a menace to Germany.

And the penalty imposed by the enemy has been savage and brutal enough to make a man's blood boil! Mutilated children, eyeless wounded soldiers, ruined towns, needlessly shelled! Are we going to take it lying down? We have not been used to bear such things or let our friends bear them in the past, and Germany is going to pay the penalty in full if it takes every man to do the work. So let us do our part, and do it well. All we are asked now is to be ready. Let every man be sure he is ready, that he be not shamed if the call comes forward, and he is useless.

Two weeks ago the Dental members of the O. T. C. marched out to Leaside, some six or seven miles, rifle on shoulder, and there after putting away safely sandwiches and coffee, took part, with members from Forestry and S. P. S., in a species of sham battle. While the performance probably ought not to be dignified with the name of manoeuvres, it certainly gave the men some hard climbing and running which tested their wind in good style.

"I" Company, after having been wiped out by the enemy, reformed and marched back to the city faster than they came out (hungry, no doubt!). It was the best work-out many of us have had for many a day.

This Saturday again "I" Company was due for another march out, but owing to the determination or most of the men to attend the football match, the whole thing has had to be called off.

This seems a pity. It doesn't look like taking the thing seriously enough at a time like this. It makes one think of some lines from Kipling's "The Islanders," wherein the writer slams his fellow-countrymen for their supposed slackness and dilatoriness in preparing for the danger of war:

"Sons of the sheltered city—unmade—unhandled—unmeet—
Ye pushed them raw to the battle as ye picked them raw from the street.
And what did ye look they should compass? Warcraft earned in a breath,
Knowledge unto occasion at the first view of Death?
So! and ye train your horses and the dogs ye feed and prize?
How are the beasts more worthy than the souls you sacrifice?
But ye said, "Their valour shall show them"; but ye said, "The end is close". . . .
. . . . But ye say, "It will mar our comfort." Ye say, "It will minish our trade."
Do ye wait for the spattered shrapnel ere ye learn how a gun is laid?
For the low, red light to southward when the raided coast towns burn?
. . . . From the gusty, flickering gun-roll with viewless salvoes rent,
And the pitted hail of the bullets that tell not whence they were sent,
When ye are ringed as with iron, when ye are scourged as with whips,
When the meat is yet in your belly, and the boast is yet on your lips;
When ye go forth at morning, and the noon beholds you broke,
Ere ye lie down at even, your remnant, under the yoke?"

Personals

Dr. Wilson has been appointed assistant to Dr. Hume, to fill the position made vacant by Dr. Corrigan, who has joined the overseas contingent now in England.

The general office staff has been increased by the addition of Miss Reid. We trust that she may prove herself as efficient and obliging as the older members.

The first meeting of the Joint Committee was held in the board room November 7th, 1914. Although the Hya Yaka has not received any detailed report from the members yet, we understand that the smoking habit was the chief topic for discussion. The anticipated war-tax on tobacco, and the decision rendered by this judicature should have some influence towards the eliminating of the habit which is considered so detrimental to the intending practitioner.

On Tuesday, November 10th, our school was honored by a visit from a number of the leading dentists of the Province, who were in the city for the purpose of attending the "Ontario Oral Hygiene Convention." The party was conveyed by automobile to the City and Municipal Dental Clinics, where a thorough inspection was made, after which the delegates were banqueted at the Carls-Rite Hotel, where a lengthy program was provided, including illustrated talks by Drs. Bothwell and Doherty.

Obituary

We heard with regret of the death at Niagara Falls of Dr. Gordon J. Robertson, on November 14th. Those who knew him best will feel a shock at hearing of his death so soon after his graduation.

Important Notice

As each one knows, every journal which is published monthly costs considerably to keep up, and our own Hya Yaka is certainly not an exception. This year's staff have done their best to make the college paper as successful as it has been in the past. Now all we ask, fellows, is your co-operation to keep the ball rolling. It is an impossibility for the two who are on the business end to go each day to every individual and say, "Well, 'beau,' are you going to get a new suit? If so, go down to Hawley Walker's on Yonge street, or if you are thinking of purchasing a gold wedding ring, go over and see T. H. Wicks on College street." (This is no joke. Ask John Craig.) Therefore, fellows, it is the students' duty to read our advertisements and patronize them.

If you will not do this, sooner or later the paper will be discontinued owing to a lack of funds. Bear this in mind, look up the list of advertisers and mention the Hya Yaka!

J. H. R., '16.

Athletic World



The athletic events for the present month have not been numerous. Bill Cooper has had his basketball squad out several times for practice games. On two occasions, the team journeyed down to Broadview Y.M.C.A. to work out with teams from the Y. On the 16th, the players bucked up against a pretty hard team in All Saints' gymnasium. The Dents were cramped on the small floor, and were very poor in the shooting. It was a good fast game and brought out the best team the Dents have put on this year so far.

On Nov. 27th, the team played a match with a crack dormitory team, supplemented by a couple of "ringers," at Central Y. The game was very fast throughout and the combination of our boys was the feature. Hammill proved himself to be the best centre man out yet. He was right there with the ball, getting on every jump. Cooper and Barbour made an almost invincible defence. The official final score was 32-25 for Dents.

The first inter-faculty game is scheduled for December 3rd, Dents vs. Arts.

The line-up for Dents is still uncertain, but the team will be chosen from the following men: Cooper, Barbour, defence; Hammill, centre; Poag, Freestone, Macdonald, Legate, Castle or Tucker, forwards.

It will be noted that this year Dents are being represented by only one team—that the strongest team in the college. In the last two years, we have had two teams drawn from the first and second years and third and fourth. This arrangement kept more men interested, but did not make a winning team. This year Manager Cooper is entering a very strong team, on which a man has to work hard and show something to make a place. It ought to go well up in the series.

We extend congratulations to Dick Sheehy and Tommy Thompson for helping to bring the Intercollegiate Rugby Championship back where it belongs.

The hockey club held their annual meeting early in the month and elected Jim Macdonald captain and Frank Wright manager. Last year the silverware nestled in our library, and we want that to be its permanent resting place. Many of last year's team will be out again, with some new material from the Freshmen and Soph. classes. It ought to be a good year in hockey.

The Social Side

The dentist, from the nature of his calling, and from the fact that he must deal directly with his fellow man, must know something of the social side of life. Teaching you how to meet and converse with people whom you will see is of the greatest importance in everyday dentistry.

Do not necessarily take our word for this, but ask any of the members of the faculty and they will tell you that it will be to your advantage to broaden your acquaintance.

The At-Home Committee look after part of the social end of college life by running several informal dances and one annual at-home during the college year. Below you will find listed the different dates for the dances, and we hope the students will keep these nights open, as we are trying this year to restrict the informal dances to dental students and graduates only. From this standpoint, you will see that your attendance is essential.

We would suggest to those who do not dance, to learn, and come to the dances later on in the year.

We assure you of the best music at every dance and would be obliged for any suggestions by means of which we may better the dances, and invite inspection of our books at any time.

Hoping to have good turn-outs at the dances, in which cases it means dances for Dents only, we remain

Yours faithfully,

AT-HOME COMMITTEE.

A. G. L., '15.

COLLEGE DANCES.

Informals—

Friday evening,	Dec. 4, 1914	Wednesday,	March 17, 1915.
"	" Jan. 8, 1915	Friday,	April 9, 1915.
"	" Jan. 22, 1915		
"	" Feb. 26, 1915		

The officers feel indebted to Dr. and Mrs. Willmott, who have shown such a kindly interest in the welfare of the orchestra, and for the hospitality extended to the members in the past.

Save Your Time for Operating
Send Your Laboratory Work to

C. L. DALY
and Avoid Worry

11 Grenville Street, Toronto

PRICE LIST ON REQUEST

Dentists find it convenient to have in their office a bottle of



The Food Drink for All Ages

GRATEFUL AND SUSTAINING after Anaesthesia, Extractions
and other operations.

AN IDEAL FOOD for Dyspeptics and Nervous Cases.

OUR LUNCH TABLETS, plain and with cocoa flavour, relished
by children.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO.

MONTREAL, CANADA

Laughing Gas

We are glad to see some of our boys taking such an interest in their work as to specialize along certain lines—Leggitt in copper cements, and Brown in soft rubber disks for polishing gold fillings.

Leggitt's latest song: Anybody here seen Kelly?

A fifth grade schoolboy down in Southeast Kansas was told to write a composition on teeth, and the next day handed in the following:

"Teeth is growed in the mouths of most animals 'cept hens. The hen doesn't chaw what she eats. She just swallows it and then says to her gizzard: Go to it and see what you kin make out of that. My Ant Fanny she has sore teeth which keeps a-droppin' down. I ast her one day why she didn't throw them away and git her a gizzard like a hen. Sometimes teeth akes awful. I don't kno which is worst, a tooth ake or a stummick ake. I've had both. There is this difference, when your tooth akes you kin git it pulled, if you hev the nerve. I hed a tooth pulled onct by a doctor. He told me it wouldn't hurt. I believe all doctors is liars. There was another doctor give me some medicine onct and said it would taste good. He's a liar, too. Teeth is a reglar noosance any way you take them. My maw makes me brush my teeth evry day which there ain't no sense inso fur as I kin see. If I hed my way there wouldn't be no more teeth; we would all eat like a hen.

THE KAISER'S DESPAIR

Realizing the end is near, he makes his will, which reads as follows:

1. I give and bequeath to France the territories of Alsace and Lorraine (as this is only a case of returning stolen property, I don't deserve any credit for it, and am not likely to get it either).
2. To Servia I give Austria.
3. To Rusisa I give Turkey for the Czar's Christmas dinner.
4. To Belgium I should like to give all the thick ears, black eyes and broken noses that she presented me with when I politely trespassed on her territory.
5. To Admiral Jellicoe I give all my dreadnoughts, submarines, torpedo boats, and fleet of funkers, what's left of them. He's bound to get them in the end, so this is only anticipating events.
6. To John Bull I give what's left of my army, as his General French seems so handy at turning my men into sausage meat. I suppose he means to finish the job with his Kitchener, the champion German-sausage cooker.
7. To the Brtiish Museum I leave my famous moustaches, souvenir of the greatest swanker in this or any other age.
8. To Mrs. Pankhurst and the wild women I leave my mailed fist. They'll find it useful no doubt when they resume their militant tactics.
9. To Sir Ernest Shackleton I leave the Pole. I've been up it for so long that I regard it as my own property.

H. I. M. WILHELM.

The HYA YAKA

Vol. XIII.

TORONTO, DECEMBER, 1914

No. 3

Christmas

*The time draws near the birth of Christ;
The moon is hid, the night is still;
A single church below the hill
Is pealing, folded in the mist.*

*Ring out wild bells to the wild sky,
The flying cloud, the frosty light;
The year is dying in the night;
Ring out wild bells and let him die.*

*Ring out the old, ring in the new,
Ring happy bells across the snow:
The year is going, let him go;
Ring out the false, ring in the true.*

*Ring out false pride in place and blood,
The civic slanders and the spite;
Ring in the love of truth and right;
Ring in the common love of good.*

—Tennyson

Bob Cratchit's Christmas Dinner

By CHARLES DICKENS

Bob had but fifteen "Bob" a-week himself; he pocketed on Saturdays but fifteen copies of his Christian name; and yet the Ghost of Christmas Present blessed his four-roomed house!

Then up rose Mrs. Cratchit, Cratchit's wife, dressed out but poorly in a twice-turned gown, but brave in ribbons, which are cheap and make a goodly show for sixpence; and she laid the cloth, assisted by Belinda Cratchit, second of her daughters, also brave in ribbons; while Master Peter Cratchit, plunged a fork into the saucepan of potatoes, and getting the corners of his monstrous shirt collar (Bob's private property, conferred upon his son and heir in honor of the day) into his mouth, rejoiced to find himself so gallantly attired, and yearned to show his linen in the fashionable Parks. And now two smaller Cratchits, boy and girl, came tearing in, screaming that outside the baker's they had smelt the goose, and known it for their own; and basking in luxurious thoughts of sage and onion, these young Cratchits danced about the table, and exalted Master Peter Cratchit to the skies, while he (not proud, although his collars nearly choked him) blew the fire, until the slow potatoes bubbling up, knocked loudly at the saucepan-lid to be let out and peeled.

"What has ever got your precious father then?" said Mrs. Cratchit. "And your brother, Tiny Tim! And Martha warn't as late last Christmas Day by half-an-hour?"

"Here's Martha, mother!" said a girl, appearing as she spoke.

"Here's Martha, mother!" cried the two young Cratchits. "Hurrah! There's such a goose, Martha!"

"Why, bless your heart alive, my dear, how late you are!" said Mrs. Cratchit, kissing her a dozen times, and taking off her shawl and bonnet for her with officious zeal.

"We'd a deal of work to finish up last night," replied the girl, "and had to clear away this morning, mother!"

"Well! Never mind so long as you are come," said Mrs. Cratchit. "Sit ye down before the fire, my dear, and have a warm, Lord bless ye!"

"No, no! There's father coming," cried the two young Cratchits, who were everywhere at once. "Hide, Martha, hide!"

So Martha hid herself, and in came little Bob, the father, with at least three feet of comforter exclusive of the fringe, hanging down

before him; and his threadbare clothes darned up and brushed, to look seasonable; and Tiny Tim upon his shoulder. Alas for Tiny Tim, he bore a little crutch, and had his limbs supported by an iron frame!

"Why, where's our Martha?" cried Bob Cratchit, looking round.

"Not coming," said Mrs. Cratchit.

"Not coming!" said Bob with a sudden declension in his high spirits; for he had been Tim's blood horse all the way from church, and had come home rampant. "Not coming upon Christmas Day!"

Martha didn't like to see him disappointed, if it were only in joke; so she came out prematurely from behind the closet door, and ran into him arms, while the two young Cratchits hustled Tiny Tim, and bore him off into the wash-house, that he might hear the pudding singing in the copper.

"And how did little Tim behave?" asked Mrs. Cratchit, when she had rallied Bob on his credulity, and Bob had hugged his daughter to his heart's content.

"As good as gold," said Bob, "and better. Somehow he gets thoughtful, sitting by himself so much, and thinks the strangest things you ever heard. He told me, coming home, that he hoped the people saw him in the church, because he was a cripple, and it might be pleasant to them to remember upon Christmas Day, who made lame beggars walk, and blind men see."

Bob's voice was tremulous when he told them this, and trembled more when he said that Tiny Tim was growing strong and hearty.

His active little crutch was heard upon the floor, and back came Tiny Tim before another word was spoken, escorted by his brother and sister to his stool before the fire; and while Bob, turning up his cuffs—as if, poor fellow, they were capable of being made more shabby—compounded some hot mixture in a jug with gin and lemons, and stirred it round and round and put it on the hob to simmer; Master Peter, and the two ubiquitous young Cratchits went to fetch the goose, with which they soon returned in high procession.

Such a bustle ensued that you might have thought a goose the rarest of all birds; a feathered phenomenon, to which a black swan was a matter of course—and in truth it was something very like it in that house. Mrs. Cratchit made the gravy (ready beforehand in a little saucepan) hissing hot; Master Peter mashed the potatoes with incredible vigor; Miss Belinda sweetened up the apple-sauce; Martha dusted the hot plates; Bob took Tiny Tim beside him in a tiny corner at the table; the two young Cratchits set chairs for everybody, not

forgetting themselves, and mounting guard upon their posts, crammed spoons into their mouths, lest they should shriek for goose before their turn came to be helped. At last the dishes were set on, and grace was said. It was succeeded by a breathless pause, as Mrs. Cratchit, looking slowly all along the carving-knife, prepared to plunge it in the breast; but when she did, and when the long expected gush of stuffing issued forth, one murmur of delight arose all round the board, and even Tiny Tim, excited by the two young Cratchits, beat on the table with the handle of his knife, and feebly cried Hurrah!

There never was such a goose. Bob said he didn't believe there ever was such a goose cooked. Its tenderness and flavor, size and cheapness, were the themes of universal admiration. Eked out by apple sauce and mashed potatoes, it was a sufficient dinner for the whole family; indeed, as Mrs. Cratchit said with great delight (surveying one small atom of a bone upon the dish), they hadn't ate it all at last! Yet every one had had enough, and the youngest Cratchits in particular, were steeped in sage and onions to the eyebrows! But now, the plates being changed by Miss Belinda, Mrs. Cratchit left the room alone—too nervous to bear witnesses—to take the pudding up and bring it in.

Supposing it should not be done enough! Suppose it should break in turning out! Suppose somebody should have got over the wall of the back-yard, and stolen it, while they were merry with the goose—a supposition at which the two young Cratchits became livid! All sorts of horrors were supposed.

Hallo! A great deal of steam! The pudding was out of the copper. A smell like a washing-day! That was the cloth. A smell like an eating-house and a pastrycook's next door to each other, with a laundress's next door to that! That was the pudding! In half a minute Mrs. Cratchit entered—flushed, but smiling proudly—with the pudding, like a speckled cannon-ball, so hard and firm, blazing in half of half-a-quarter of ignited brandy, and bedight with Christmas-holly stuck into the top.

Oh, a wonderful pudding! Bob Cratchit said, and calmly too, that he regarded it as the greatest success achieved by Mrs. Cratchit since their marriage. Mrs. Cratchit said that now the weight was off her mind, she would confess she had had her doubts about the quantity of flour. Everybody had something to say about it, but nobody said or thought it was at all a small pudding for a large family. It would have been flat heresy to do so. Any Cratchit would have blushed to hint at such a thing.

At last the dinner was all done, the cloth was cleared, the hearth swept, and the fire made up. The compound in the jug being tasted,

and considered perfect, apples and oranges were put upon the table, and a shovel-full of chestnuts on the fire. Then all the Cratchit family drew round the hearth, in what Bob Cratchit called a circle, meaning half a one; and at Bob Cratchit's elbow stood the family display of glass. Two tumblers, and a custard-cup without a handle.

These held the hot stuff from the jog, however, as well as golden goblets would have done; and Bob served it out with beaming looks, while the chestnuts on the fire sputtered and cracked noisily. Then Bob proposed:

"A Merry Christmas to us all, my dears. God bless us!"

Which all the family re-echoed.

"God bless us every one!" said Tiny Tim, the last of all.

THE STUDENTS' WELCOME CLUB.

Perhaps a number of our students are not aware of the fact that a Young Men's Club meets in the Patients' Waiting Room every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. It is not a Sunday School Class, but rather a Students' Club. The main idea of the club is to interest the students in Bible study and so create a good moral atmosphere in our halls. Furthermore, we aim to promote a feeling of good fellowship among the student body.

Through the week we are more or less engaged attending lectures or at laboratory work. At times athletics in its different branches may rightly claim our attention, so that to spend a quiet hour together is impossible. To build up the social and moral side of our student life, is the earnest endeavor of the Students' Welcome Club, and to some extent we have accomplished this end.

Every Sunday afternoon an average of about forty men meet in this club and spend a profitable time together. But when one considers that at present there are two hundred and fifty men enrolled in our College, we are led to enquire about the rest. It may be that they have enrolled themselves as members of some other such organization. We hope this is so.

Presuming, however, that as yet some have not done so, we extend to you a hearty invitation to meet with us. Our club is undenominational, and you are invited to come prepared to express your opinion on the subject in hand.

Our leader, Mr. Gibson, is a man of great intellect. As a leader of young men, he has a great reputation, having been connected with our club for the past six years.

If you have any suggestions to make as to the further success of our club, let us know. If you can assist in our musical program, we would be glad to hear you. If as yet you are a stranger to the men of your own year, or of other years, meet with us during the coming winter term and we will do our best to make you acquainted.

(Signed) FRED J. LAWSON,
President.

Conduct of Students

By A. E. Webster, L.D.S., D.D.S., M.D., Toronto.

This title means the relation the students bears to his patient after an operation has begun. There are so many things outside of the technical operations that the student should know and be taught, both by example and by precept, that it is difficult to present the subject in due proportion.

There are three attitudes which students often bear towards their patients, all of which are decidedly improper. He is often so solicitous of the patient's comfort and the good opinion the patient may have of him that he cannot do efficient work. It isn't long until such a student becomes the mere servant of his patient, doing his bidding, whether right or wrong. A student may get into the habit of acting as the patient boss, commanding, and altogether treating the patient as if he had no rights at all. The worst attitude of all is to look upon the patient as legitimate material to be used for his instruction, caring not for what ought to be done, but for what suits his convenience. The student excuses himself, perhaps, by saying that, "It doesn't make any difference how such a patient is treated. He doesn't know any better anyway." Such a position is dishonest, it shows the character of the man, and it matters little whether the patient is of the infirmary or of private practice, the operator's heart is in the same place, that of dishonesty. Such a student goes out and treats every patient as legitimate prey upon whom to work his dishonest scheme. This dishonesty of purpose in one form or another often pervades a whole infirmary. One or two such students relating their experiences in doing clever things at dentistry, or how they got even with a certain patient, are enough to poison a whole class.

The student must be taught to approach his patient with an absolute honesty of purpose, and have courage and self-confidence enough to carry out that purpose. At the same time he must show that he has his patient's comfort and welfare at heart, which will gain his confidence. The student who has brains enough to be a dentist, and is honest, needs only to understand the reasons for acting in certain ways towards his patient to carry them out. He will not continue to operate with unclean hands or unclean instruments if he knows why they should be clean. Given an honest student and honest demonstrations, and all the conveniences in the infirmary that should be in an up-to-date dental office,

there is no reason why an honest dentist of neat habits cannot be turned out. The demonstrators have a great responsibility upon them; a hint, a look, a word, may change a student's attitude towards his patient from one of honesty to one of deception. For example, a student breaks a broach in a root canal and gets the suggestion from the demonstrator not to tell the patient. There are many good reasons why the patient should know what is done for him, and accidents may happen, not necessarily enlarging upon them, but to let him know his own responsibility and the risks he takes even with a careful operator.

Demonstrators who give such suggestions are doing a double wrong: one toward the patient and a greater one towards the student. We often get this suggestion from a student: "I have not time to put in a gold filling to-day, so I suppose an amalgam will do." Such suggestions are not honest, and should be used as a text for a few carefully chosen remarks; he must be shown that his convenience, or the patient's ignorance or lack of appreciation, must not interfere with his duty, or the indications for a certain operation.

As far as possible the operator's fingers should not be allowed to become moistened with the patient's saliva, but in case it should occur there ought to be towels or doylies at each chair to keep both hands and instruments clean while operating. There should be suitable receptacles at each chair for soiled dressing and waste cotton, so there may be no temptation to throw these on the floor. Arm rests, hand rests, and finger rests while operating can be best taught by demonstrations, and by correcting faulty habits as they occur. All of us have seen students with one hand on the back of the patient's head and hammering the gold through with the other; such habits must be corrected at the time. The patient's face or clothing must not be soiled or the hair disarranged. Demonstrations should be given to help the student to avoid such occurrences. Students must be impressed with the fact that they should operate with the fingers, and not loll over their patient and press upon them. I know of no way of teaching these things except by example and correction when they occur. Every demonstrator should feel it his duty to correct every faulty habit in the student, whether it is dirty hands, soiled linen, faulty position, untidy table, or badly arranged operating case. Demonstrators often think they have fulfilled their whole duty if they go from chair to chair giving instructions in technic, instead of feeling the responsibility of teaching the practice of dentistry, which is a vastly different thing from teaching technic.

Instruments require a great deal of attention and care. They must be kept clean and sharp and in good order. As they are

returned to the table they should be wiped off and placed so the points will be in full view. There should never be a miscellaneous heap of instruments on the table at the same time. As far as possible excavators, burs and chisels should be on separate places on the table, and as soon as the insertion of the filling is begun the table should be cleared of cutting instruments and the pluggers brought out. When the operation is completed they should then be sterilized and returned to the case in proper order, so that if the student were asked for an instrument he could find it in the dark.

The sterilization of instruments in a college infirmary is a problem hard to solve. Steam sterilizers, dry sand sterilizers, boiling water, and vapor sterilizers are impracticable. We have lately installed a twenty-gallon tank in the bacteriological laboratory immediately over the infirmary, with a pipe leading to a convenient spot in the infirmary with a concealed tap. After a good deal of experimenting we have decided to use as a disinfecting solution a 5 per cent. solution of formaldehyde in water, saturated with borax and colored to avoid accidents. This solution will disinfect operating instruments in less than five minutes, without in any way affecting the temper or polish of the finest points. The student is expected to partly fill a glass with the solution and place his instruments into it before cleaning them up to put in his case, or occasionally dipping them in while operating. We are also putting in a shutter in a large ventilating air-shaft which opens into the infirmary, which will hinder formaldehyde gas from escaping. In the lower portion of the shaft may be put ten or twelve students' operating cases. Formaline will be vaporized into the shaft for some hours. We have found that cases so treated are sterile throughout. Then if the whole case is sterilized once a week and no infected instruments are returned to it, there is some hope that infections will not be transmitted, and that the student will have had a useful lesson in sterilization.

It is necessary to demonstrate to students how to remove the rubber dam deftly and not trail its wet surfaces over the face, or leave a wet skin exposed to the air. All holders and ligatures should be loosened, and the rubber removed quickly outward and to one side, and followed with a dry towel to remove any moisture about the mouth. A glass of clean water should be given to the patient to rinse his mouth. This, with some pleasant remarks about an interesting subject, and a re-examination of the operation, together with an assurance that he is all right, should complete the sitting, except for laying out the next sitting's operation.

It is no small task for a student to get his first patient out of the chair. The towel must be removed, the chair lowered gently

and turned to one side, so that the patient may step out freely. Now comes a trying moment for the novice, to so engage his patient's attention that he will not think of his former discomforts, and send him away with satisfaction and his thoughts on something else. To do this while making another appointment, and not to lose a good deal of time, is a task for the reader of character and the tactician. In general, appointments should be made to the patient's convenience, but at the same time the patient must be given to understand that he must return if necessary whenever required. Appointments must not be made at any old time to suit the trivial convenience of the patient, lest he think the dentist a servant whose opinions as to when an operation should be performed are of no consequence, or as if his time were of no value. Better make the patient feel that he is lucky to have such a student operate on him.

Students at some colleges collect the fees charged for the operations and deliver them to the office. The amount of this fee often becomes the basis of his charges when he graduates, thus getting an improper estimate of his services. To avoid this we have a professional fee marked on the slip which the student retains, and the patient pays for his own operations at the office. All our charges in the college infirmary are made on the basis of the services rendered, and not on the basis of the amount or kind of material used. In this way we hope to eradicate the idea so well grounded in the college infirmary, that we have something to sell and the patient is the customer. We do not sell materials to our patients, but we do collect fees for our services.

Under no circumstances should a student be allowed to examine a patient's mouth except in the operating chair. I have seen a student, just before he said good-bye to a good-looking patient at the outside door, ask her to let him examine her teeth to satisfy himself of something he should have examined before she left the chair. To say the least, such things are indelicate, and if permitted in the college will lead the young graduate into an improper attitude towards his patients.

Students are sometimes offered tips from patients, which reminds one very much of accepting alms from the patients of a free hospital to give a dinner to the poor. The patient who can afford to give tips should not be looking for charity at a college clinic. The student who accepts tips places himself in a position of a poorly paid servant, and has no place in a dignified profession.

It is often a difficult problem for the management of an infirmary to keep the student at work even after he has adjusted the

rubber dam. There are so many distractions about an infirmary. All the social, sporting and business connections a student may have must be attended to while he is supposed to be operating. Then there are special clinics, unusual cases to be seen, demonstrations to be seen, a new patient to be interviewed, or an old one to be spoken to about former operations, the instrument dealer must be seen frequently to get new instruments, demonstrators looked up, and materials gotten from the office. Now add to all these distractions a student who places no value on his own time and cares little or nothing about either the time or comforts of others, but having an inborn laziness, and there is not much time for work. Some students who are really not lazy may be about the infirmary all term and appear to be busy, and when spring comes they are away behind with their work, all because of a want of organization in their work. To correct such habits there should be a few good sound lectures given on the organization of work and how to avoid wasting time. The study of the diary of a busy man is a great help to the young. First, the student must be helped to appreciate the value of his own time. There are several ways of bringing this home to him. One suggestion is to point out to him the number of years he has to spend in preparing to make his own living and to support those who are depending on him, and the few years left to do all this. If he can be made to appreciate the value of his own time he is more likely to appreciate the value of others', and will not keep his patients waiting for hours to suit his own convenience. If he is educated to have a thought for others' time and comforts he will not leave the rubber dam adjusted while he goes downstairs to have a smoke. Students should be educated in matters of social economy and division of labor, not merely told what is right or wrong, but the basal reason given.

In this same connection comes the talkative operator. Some students spend more time talking to their patient than it would take to do the operation. Others never talk, but cut and split and grind as if they were on a piece of marble. To entertain a patient so his mind is never on the operation, and lose no time, is one of the arts of the successful dentist. There are so many elements which enter into how to do this that it can hardly be taught at the chair except by demonstrating points now and again, e.g., a patient is whimpering, restless and antagonistic to the operator; a demonstrator comes along and in a firm voice says, "Sit quiet," and does what is required without any objection from the patient. Or a patient may be crying and frightened. The demonstrator, in a few sympathetic words, gets full permission to do whatever operations may be necessary. To give all the reasons for the different treatment in these two cases would take too much of the demonstrator's

time, but he must be prepared to make demonstrations and give hints as to how to do it. The broad education required to manage people under discomfort can only be attained after study and careful observation of human impulses.

After listening to these three papers there should be a better appreciation of the importance of the position of a demonstrator. It is his duty to teach the practice of dentistry in all its phases and be more or less an expert in all of them. On every count it is much more important for the student to get expert teaching while he is forming habits than it is for the graduate whose habits are formed and judgment educated. It takes greater tact, skill and versatility to be a demonstrator than to be a lecturer.

In closing, gentlemen, this subject, which seemed so small at first, has expanded into one discussing the largest elements of success or failure in the practice of dentistry. To teach a student how to manage himself and his patient, from the beginning of the operation until the patient is out of the office, is a problem too large to be undertaken in this paper, or for a demonstrator in the infirmary, unless assisted by lectures.

HYA YAKA, 1909

MODERN MYTHS.



Painless dentistry.

Drugs Common to Student's Case

When the junior presents himself for the first time in the infirmary to take up the actual treatment of dental ailments, he is confronted with a list of requisites in the way of instruments, with which he is obliged to provide himself. He places his instruments carefully in his case and feels proud of his boxfull. He surveys his outfit frequently, picturing to himself the use of this or that instrument and every once in a while his eye wanders over to a row of bottles on one side of his case, and it worries him to find them empty.

"What are all these bottles for, anyway?" He gradually learns that he needs certain medicines to assist him in his work. But usually, not until his senior year, is he guided in their use by personal choice through an intelligent knowledge of their action. As a result, he uses his drugs empirically.

The ordinary case admits of room for eight bottles. By a careful selection this number will be found ample. I should consider the following essential: (1) Carbolic acid, (2) Oil of cloves, (3) Alcohol, (4) Hydrogen peroxide, (5) Aconite and Iodine, (6) Tricresol and Formalin, and two other bottles may contain according to student's inclination Creosote, Oil of Eucalyptus, Chloroform, Sulphuric acid, Silver nitrate or Campho phenique.

When a drug is applied, it is intended to produce a desired effect and at a particular locality. Do not apply it in large quantities, but a minute quantity is sufficient in most cases. Use a pledget of cotton no longer than can be seen a little beyond the points of the pliers and dip it into drug so that it just touches the surface. This will be sufficient for all ordinary purposes. A consideration of these drugs will now be helpful.

CARBOLIC ACID (PHENOL).

This drug produces its effect by coagulating the albumin of the tissues. In pulpites with or without exposure of the pulp it affords relief by its power of coagulation and its local anaesthetic effect. In the former instance it produces an insoluble coating over the pulp, and in the latter sealing up the dentinal tubuli by coagulating the free ends of the dentinal fibrils.

To swab out a cavity prior to filling, it acts as a germicide. Wiping over an area prior to operating, it produces a condition of asepsis.

For devitalizing pulps in deciduous teeth it is much used.

In a fistulous abscess, introduce the acid into the canal and by means of a piece of soft gutta percha, force it through until it appears through sinus. Here it acts as a germicide and stimulates the poor tissue to renewed vigor.

If it escapes, so as to produce a blister, apply alcohol immediately to area. It is its solvent.

OIL OF CLOVES.

This is antiseptic, disinfectant and produces an obtundent action on sensitive tissues.

In pulpites, it exerts this obtundent action. In root canal treatment it acts as an antiseptic and disinfectant.

When fresh it is colorless, but darkens with age.

What has been said of cloves it also true of Oil of Cinnamon and Oil of Eucalyptus.

ALCOHOL.

It is used to flush a cavity and allow to evaporate will lessen the sensitivity of the tissue. For final drying of cavities and canals use it similarly, drying out with warm blasts of air.

It is a valuable antidote for carbolic acid burns. It coagulates albumin and will control a slight hemorrhage.

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE.

It is employed for cleansing root canals by pumping it in with cotton on a broach. Its action is antiseptic and detergent.

For an abscess with a fistulous opening, it will give similar results.

In no instance should it be forced into a cavity where free vent for gases formed, is lacking because the expansion of the gases will cause severe pain.

It is useful in controlling hemorrhage by vascular constriction.

ACONITE AND IODINE.

Iodine in equal combination with aconite is usually found in the student's case.

Iodine is a counter irritant and is used to relieve pericementitis, being painted on the dried surface of afflicted area. The dry surface lessens spreading of drug and admits better absorption. Where inflammatory condition is deep seated, apply drug directly over affected part, but where inflammatory condition has reached the surface, it is applied to either side of the area, or it will act as an irritant and increase pain.

Aconite along the Iodine produces a more prompt effect and less spreading of the solution.

TRICRESOL AND FORMALIN.

The common proportions are, Tricresol one part and Formalin one part, although these may vary to two parts of the former and one of the latter where Formalin would be too irritating.

Tricresol is a germicide and acts chemically on fatty matter, Formalin is volatile and converts decomposed matters into odorless and non-infectious compounds.

This combination is used when pulp is undergoing decomposition and when pulp chamber is opened. By sealing this drug in chamber, decomposition is arrested.

When an incipient abscess is found, the introduction of this drug into the canal and hermetically sealed will control it.

CREOSOTE.

For all practical purposes Creosote resembles carbolic acid and is usually unnecessary when phenol is at hand.

It is sometimes practical to seal of root canals for disinfecting purposes.

SULPHURIC ACID.

It is useful sometimes to chemically enlarge pulp canals. Pumping into a canal with a platinum broach will soften tooth structure. Its action may be limited by use of Bicarbonate of Soda.

One of Liberty's friends sends us the following:—

"We are pleased to hear Liberty, '15, is rapidly recovering from a severe attack of the mumps. He attributes the contraction of the infection to the discarding of his spats and eye glass. It is suggested that he in future retain them, and also purchase fur lined shoe laces and collar buttons."

The election of a Board of Directors for the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario for the ensuing term, was completed on the ninth inst., when the ballots from District No. 2 (where the only contest took place) were counted in the Board Room by the official scrutineers. The Board-elect is as follows:—

District No. 1.—Dr. W. C. Davy, Morrisburg.

District No. 2.—Dr. M. A. Morrison, Peterboro.

District No. 3.—Dr. W. C. Trotter, Toronto.

District No. 4.—Dr. Donald Clark, Hamilton.

District No. 5.—Dr. W. M. McGuire, Waterford.

District No. 6.—Dr. C. E. Sale, Goderich.

District No. 7.—Dr. H. R. Abbott, London.

Representative from the Faculty, J. B. Willmott, LL.D.

Drs. Morrison and Sale are new members. The first meeting of the new Board will be on May 3rd, 1915.

THE HYA YAKA

A JOURNAL PUBLISHED MONTHLY DURING THE COLLEGE YEAR
BY THE STUDENTS OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF
DENTAL SURGEONS OF ONTARIO

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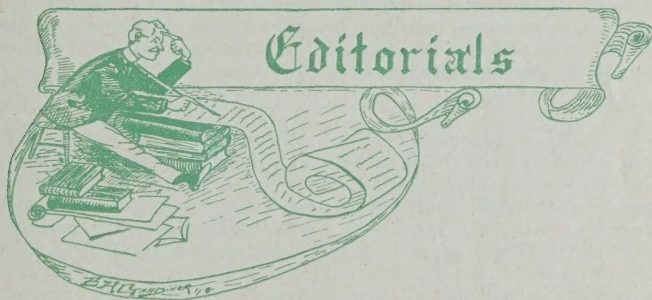
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TORONTO, DECEMBER 1914

No. 3



A merry Xmas, boys! Here we are once more come round to the festive season, with its old associations of good cheer and good fellowship. Most of us will be returning home to the "old place" to spend the holiday, and for these there is a good deal of enjoyment in the anticipation of meeting friends who only get together at Xmas time. A few of us will not be able to be at home, but all, we hope, will spend the old Yuletide with good friends and have a hearty good time.

Holly and mistletoe, turkey and plum-pudding, parties, dances, skating-parties, and the dear girls, all go along with the Xmas season. Who wouldn't have a gay time? There's nothing too good for the Dents, either.

What should we do without the Xmas spirit? Perhaps the biggest joy of our lives when we were children, Xmas even yet means more to us than we imagine. What a firm belief we had in "Santa Claus," "Old Father Xmas," the merry old god of the season! with his sleigh and reindeer and loads of toys, with something good for all. And what a blow it was to our faith to find out

he "wasn't real." But isn't he real? I think some of the realest things are the immaterial things, the things of our belief. Surely, at least, "Santa" means more to grown-ups and youngsters alike than the material things that go with Xmas. Why, he's in everything, even the newspapers, the most prosaic of places.

Then long live Xmas and Santa Claus and good times, and may we all enjoy them all to the full.

"Peace on earth and good will toward men," is the old message, and it comes strangely to us at this time when our nation, with half the world, is plunged deep in War. And the war drags on but slowly, and it seems as if nothing but the wearing down of the enemy and utter exhaustion of his men and resources can bring this disastrous business to a close. Soon our Canadian lads will be on the firing line, and then, and not till then, will the real desperate interest be awakened in Canada. There will be sad casualty lists and mourning homes soon throughout this land, as there are in the other belligerent countries already, till even the most reckless will join in the prayer, "Give peace in our time, O Lord."

On Saturday the S.P.S. men, Vics. and Meds. were out in strength to the O.T.C. sham battle at High Park. A small number of section commanders and others interested accompanied Dr. Henderson to see these exercises and learn something from the movements carried out. They were rewarded by seeing the northern part of High Park carried by the enemy coming from beyond the Humber; also a famous charge or two and a remarkable flanking movement carried out by three audacious defenders upon a whole section of the attackers. President Falconer addressed the men after they had listened to a few words of commendation from Col. Lang, and he urged the fellows to keep on in the way they had begun, saying the progress seemed splendid, to judge from Col. Lang's words of a few minutes before. It seemed to some of us a pity the Dents had not been taken out too, as they certainly could have held their own with any of the companies who took part.

It is most certainly a pity that more of the fellows do not remember the college paper and send in such information, jokes, etc., as come before their notice. It is difficult for our local editors to get anything of interest that happens round the college, and if you want good issues, you must take a little personal interest in the paper. The usual reply to a request for some sort of contribution, "I couldn't do anything of that sort," simply means you have not tried. Try your hand and you'll find that you can do about as much as the rest. And the Hya Yaka will be of more vital interest to all than if it is all done by the contributions of a few men.

It is a good deal easier to hang back and criticize the efforts of others, but if all the men would help in any way they could, it would not only be a better way of acting, but would greatly enhance the value of the paper to each one.

Personals

The Faculty and students together feel very much indebted to E. R. Bier, '16, for the directories which he has so kindly presented to each individual, free of charge. We trust that in the years that are to come, Mr. Bier may see his way clear to continue his work in this line, which is considered so beneficial to all.

Dr. A. N. Hill was renewing acquaintances in our college recently. The students, as well as the infirmary staff, were all pleased to see him. Art. is at present practising in Elmira.

On Monday, December 7th, the Juniors and Seniors had the pleasure of seeing Dr. Geo. Wilson of Chicago (who was in the city for the purpose of attending a meeting of the Toronto Dental Society), exhibiting and demonstrating his work in Prosthetic Dentistry in the Junior Laboratory. The clinics given on the method of staining porcelain teeth was watched with interest by all those who were present. The students feel very grateful to Dr. Cummer for being instrumental in bringing Dr. Wilson to our college.

We are all pleased to see J. E. Thompson, '15, in the infirmary again, after recovering from an operation for appendicitis.

Just as we were going to press, we received a wire announcing that N. Liberty, '15, has almost completely recuperated from a severe attack of mumps.

(From the Dominion Dental Journal.)

At the November meeting of the Toronto Dental Society, before the address of the evening was begun, Dr. Nichol, seconded by Dr. Trotter, moved a resolution of congratulation to Dr. J. B. Willmott, upon whom was conferred the degree of LL.D. by Toronto University. In reply, Dr. Willmott thanked the society for the good wishes, and expressed the view that the granting of the degree was a recognition of dentistry.

The students greatly prize the new furniture which has been recently placed in the reading room. It is unfortunate that we are not successful in keeping any magazines that are placed there for the benefit of the students; the Board, or Students' Parliament should investigate and provide some means of retention for such literature.

With this issue, the Hya Yaka extends to its readers the best wishes for an enjoyable Christmas, and a bright and prosperous New Year.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

The Hya Yaka is badly in need of a cartoonist. Up to the present, no one has been found to take this work in hand. In a college of the size of ours there must be several men who are handy with the pencil. If some of these would put away their false modesty that prevents their becoming useful, and come forward and offer their services, a capable man could then be selected to fill this position on the Hya Yaka staff and the paper with amusing cartoons. Do not let this important position go unfilled any longer.

RESULTS.

The shades of night were falling fast,
As from the Dental College passed
A youth who, though his books belied,
To every trying lash applied
"Physiology!"

His face was pale, his brow was sad,
But being a courageous lad
His eye still shone with a hopeful gleam;
A murmur still as in a dream,
"Physiology!"

At break of day, as from repose,
The inmates of the house arose;
'Mid brightness of the moon so fair
A voice cried through the startled air
"Physiology!"

They found him at the first of May;
Haggard and pale, a corpse he lay,
And as they looked in terror dread,
His form arose and sadly said
"Physiology!"

—With apologies to O. N. C. Monthly.

Athletic World



DENTS VS. SENIOR ARTS.

On Thursday afternoon, December the third, Dents and Senior Arts clashed in a Sifton Cup fixture. It was the first game of the season, and showed that Dents have been working hard all fall and have, as a result, developed a good, strong team. The game was fast throughout, although Arts were clearly outclassed. Cooper was loose in the first half and dropped three shots in, in one, two, three, order. The half-time score was 15—8.

In the second half our boys kept up their good work. Arts worked hard and showed some bursts of combination, but it was short-lived. Barbour and Legate kept feeding the forwards, who, in their turn, wormed around and ran up a score. The final score was 38—15 for Dents.

Poag showed up well, as did Hammil at centre, but Cooper was the star of the game. (Some boy, "our Will.")

After Xmas, the inter-year games for the Seccombe Cup will be played. These games have always provided some excitement and interest. Class '15 has won the Cup for the last three years and are going to make a strong bid for it this year. The Freshies and Sophs. are getting down to earnest work, and hope to take the pride out of the present holders.

Bill Maedonald: "You look quite 'cocky' this afternoon, eh?"
Miss House: "Eh! I'm some chicken!"

HOCKEY.

The initial hockey meeting held recently was fairly well attended by the hockey fans throughout the College, and various

business matters of importance were dealt with. The most important business of the meeting, however, was the election for the offices of manager and captain for the ensuing year. Nominations were scarce, and by a unanimous vote F. Wright, '15, and J. W. McDonald, '15, were elected manager and captain respectively. We must here congratulate the Dental College Hockey Club on having two such enthusiastic men in these offices, as there is no doubt that, under their careful guidance, the Jennings Cup will again find a resting place in the Reading Room of the R. C. D. S. It was also decided that the uniforms be the same as those worn by the team last year. With a discussion as to where supplies, etc., for the team be bought, the meeting was brought to a close.

Of last year's Jennings Cup champions, there remain in the College this year, McDonald, Zinn, Beaton, Chartrand and Brisebois. With these men as a nucleus, and the Freshman Class to draw on, another championship team should surely be produced.

Why not soon turn out, fellows, and get into shape? Now, you must remember that training began early last year, and there is no doubt that those gym. exercises and basketball aided materially in bringing home the bacon.

We understand that in Class '18 there are a number of real good hockey players, so when the time comes, turn out, Frosh, and help make this the banner year in hockey.

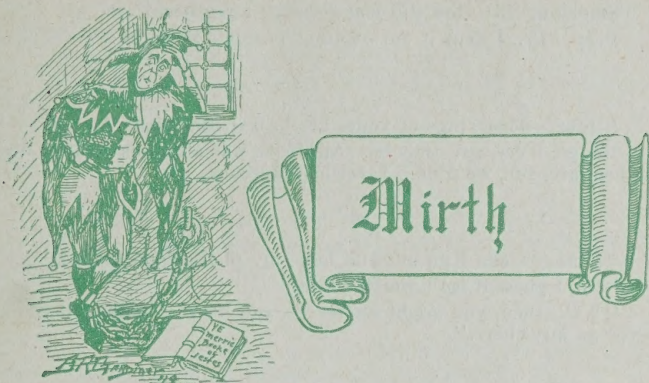
Zinn, Beaton and Sheldon are all out with Varsity senior hockey team, and have an excellent chance of making good, while Murray has practically cinched a wing position with Argo seniors. Here's wishing you every success, fellows!

A VERY PRECIOUS LAY NOWADAYS.

A hen was cackling, loud and strong,
Said I to her: "How strange your song."
Said she, "It's not a song; in fact,
It's just a lay, to be egg's-act."

Mary had a little lamp,
Filled with kerosene;
She went with it to light the fire,
And has not since benzine.

—Ex.



"Her teeth are like stars," gushed the love-smitten youth
 In an outburst of joyous delight;
 And when they were married he found 'twas the truth—
 Like the stars, they came out every night.

"Mamma, do all angels fly?"

"Yes, Vera, why do you ask?"

"Cause I heard papa call the hired girl an angel the other day.
 Will she fly, too?"

"Yes, dear, to-morrow."

H. A. McLean, '15, looking up at the new Royal Bank Building:
 "Oh! that is the continued stories I have been reading about."

Hammell, '15: Did you see Butch at the football game?

Price, '15: No, but I saw him coming up town with a supply
 of groceries.

McNiven, '15 (to waitress): Which side of the table will I
 sit on?

Waitress: Sit on the chair.

Butch Wright, '15, used to sing, "I want a wee wife of my
 own"; but now the boys sing, "Here comes my daddy now."

Smokum, '15: How did you get such a big nose?

Price, '15: I kept it out of other people's business.

Rector.—Those pigs of yours are in fine conditions, Hodge.

Hodge.—Yes, zur, they be. An' if we was all on us as fit to die as them are, zur, we'd do.—*Liverpool Mercury*.

"Mother's can I go out and have my photograph taken?"

"No, I guess it isn't worth while."

"Well, then, you might let me go and have a tooth pulled. I never go anywhere."

Nursey (looking at Atkey): "Mr. Atkinson is the only man in the College who **can** raise a moustache."

Babcock, '18 (to waiter): Why, this lunch was to be only 25 cents, and you have marked my check 30 cents?

Waiter: Pulverized sugar on vegetables, 5 cents extra.

Liberty's motto, '15:

Late to bed and early to rise,
Work like h—— to advertise.

Waitress (bringing in soup): My, it looks like rain—.

McCormick, '17: Yes, it does, but it tastes like soup.

"Kiss me," said the maiden fair,
To the Fourth Year Dent who stroked her hair;
"Not now," he said, "my dearest Mandy,
There is no disinfectant handy."

Abe Clauer and Schlaeffer were walking up College street one cold morning in silence. Abe says to Schlaeffer: "Why don't you say something?" "Schay something yourself, I don't want to freeze my hands."

Halloran (to Fiske): Did you hear about the explosion at the Exhibition grounds?

Fiske: Slip it to me easy. I'm a cripple.

Hal.: The soldiers were eating peanuts and one of them dropped a shall.

Fiske: We should worry; it was only a "colonel."

Soph.: Where do you send your clothes to be pressed?

Fresh.: They had a pretty good crease in them when I came down in the fall.

Turner, '17 (working on a subject without the brain): How are we to do this demonstration without any brains?

Demonstrator: The same as you did the others.

Dr. L., while lecturing to Sophs. in Chemistry, passed a bottle of fermented fruit juice around to show the crystals formed at the bottom. The cork was lost and by the time the bottle was passed back it was empty.

Dr. L.: How do you account for this bottle being empty?

Wood, '17: Evaporation of the alcohol, doctor.

Our boys are taking a great interest in military affairs. Some say that Crockett, '16, has also joined the navy. We would suggest mining Peletier's Hill and advising Crockett to get a life-belt.

Dr. Dick: Say, Butch, your neck is like a typewriter.

Smith, '16: Why?

Dr. Dick: It's Underwood.

Two men who were conversing on various subjects one day happened to touch on that of nationality.

"What are you?" asked the first man.

"Why, my mother was a French woman, and my father was a Dentist," was the reply.

"No, no, you don't understand me," said the first man; "what extraction are you?"

"Why, I am French on my mother's side, and painless on my father's," was the answer.

Dr. Webster, in lecturing to Seniors: "Yes, I used to make all the alloy out in the lab. and file it off as it was wanted; but I wasn't very good at that. I used to make the viteous oxide gas—of course, I was much better at that." Much stamping by Seniors.

Leggo, while drilling the Profs. the other night, marched them into a brick wall. Revenge is sweet!

Dr. Walter W.: "Has anybody seen Hurst?"

Priestman: "He's downstairs with a girl."

It is alleged that Joe Priestman is degenerating. Harry Alford says, he carries matches. Gord. Lougs says, he uses a jack-knife. Some one else tells us that he is soon going to learn to ride a bicycle.

What's going to happen to good old '15, when Miss Johnston is found with a giddy bunch of sorority girls, and Joe Preistman hitting the pace?

Mac: Don't you think that after a fellow has taken a girl to the theatre, provided bonbons, and given her a supper afterward, she ought to let him kiss her good-night?

Bill: Humph! I should think you had done enough for her already.

WING AND REID CARESSING.

Wing '16: Oh my nose!

Reid '16: What's the matter?

Wing 16: Dear only knows.

DANCING.

One arm is enough to put around the young lady at one time; the ambidextrous position known as the "double hug" out "West" is neither refined nor pleasing to the eye. Nor is it necessary; the young lady will not try to get away until the music stops if her partner is respectfully skilful. You will sometimes notice at firemen's dances that some of the gentlemen hold their partners as they would a hose. Such is not the way; those that keep their partners a little distant, as if they were fire, are nearer right. Do not squeeze the ladies while dancing, the snapping of ribs around the ball-room annoys the musicians. While avoiding undue compression of your partner, do not let her forget you are there. If it is necessary for your happiness to embrace her, it is better taste to retire to a quiet spot of the conservatory when the dance is over. To pull out your watch at the end of a long waltz and announce the miles is bad form.

FRESHMAN HINTS.

(With apologies to "Letters of a Self-made Merchant to his Son.")

Long, long ago, when I was a freshman, I much avoided that hateful vice—advice. But, though much indebted to my friend Lorimer, I venture the following suggestions, hoping that some of the First Year men of to-day are wiser than was I, not so long ago.

No doubt when you left your happy home, you ma told her dear boy to be sure not to over-study; but I want to tell you to sure not to under-study. You are at College to get a little of the education that is so good and plentiful there. When it's passed around, don't be bashful, but reach out and take a big handful every time, for you should get your money's worth. Education is about the only thing lying around loose at this school, and about the only thing you can have as much of as you're willing to carry away. Everything else is locked tight, and the other fellow has the combination.

The first thing any course ought to give a man is character, and the second is education. You should be a good scholar, but your ma is more particular that you should be a good, clean man. And if you graduate with a sound conscience, it will not so much matter if you have forgotten the typical dentition of the kangaroo, or the exact construction of the rheostat.

There are two parts to a college education—the part you get inside from the professors, and the part that you get outside from the boys. The latter is the really important part; for the first can only make you a scholar, while the second can make you a man. Education is a good deal like eating—a fellow can't always tell which particular thing did him good, but he can usually tell which did him harm. After a square meal of beefsteak (tough) and vegetables, and mince pie (mother's) and water-melon, you can't say just which ingredient is going into striated muscle fibre, and which into the distal end of a particular nerve neuron, but even the dullest freshman can say which started the demand for pain-killer in his inside. And so, you cannot figure out to an ounce whether it is anatomy or histology or chemistry which is developing you in this or that, yet it is down among your amusements that you are going to find your stomach-ache; and it is there that you want to go slow, and pick and choose.

"Does a college education pay?" Certainly it pays—(the college). College does not make fools; it develops them. It does not make bright men; it develops them. A fool will turn out a fool whether he goes to college or not; though he will probably turn out a different sort of fool. A good, strong boy will turn out a bright, strong man, providing he gets the corners properly worn off at college. Even then, in our professional career, it is not so much knowing a whole lot, as knowing a little and how to use it, that counts.

In conclusion, I cannot hand out any ready-made success to you. It would do you no good if I could. In our profession, as in others, there is plenty of room at the top; but you must climb one step at a time, for there is no elevator to carry you.

Sympathetic Sophomore.

SOLILOQUIES OF A SENIOR.

Say, I was fresh as freshmen go
 When I came up four years ago.
 I had not seen a single show,
 I had not seen a siphon flow,
 There's lots of things I did not know
 Four years ago;
 I did not know the ace from king
 Four years ago.

Of "Heart Conventions," not a thing,
 Nor could I with "Hassans" make a ring,
 Nor knew the fumes of "Stonewall's" cling
 Four years ago.
 I did not know a billiard cue
 Four years ago.

And things of that kind not a few
 I cannot tell at all—can you?
 How without these I once could do
 Four years ago.
 Some funny things I used to do
 Four years ago.

When now my past career I view,
 I think with pride and pleasure, too,
 On that exam. I beat a few,
 Four years ago.

MONEY IS NOT EVERYTHING.

Too much prominence is given to the mere possession of wealth. A certain amount of money is, of course, a necessary thing, as much for the nation as for the individual. But, after all, the service you render is incalculable, because of the very fact that by your lives you show that you believe ideals to be worth sacrifice, and that you are splendidly eager to do non-remunerative work if this work is for the good of your fellow-men. The chief harm done by the man of swollen fortune to the community is not the harm that the demagogue is apt to depict as springing from the actions of such men, but the fact that their success sets up a false standard, and so serves as a bad example for the rest of us. If we did not ourselves attach an exaggerated importance to the rich man, who is distinguished only by his riches, this rich man would have a most insignificant influence over us. It is generally our own fault if he does damage to us, for he damages us chiefly by arousing our envy, or by rendering us sour and discontented. . . . It is absolutely necessary to earn a certain amount of money; it is a man's first duty to those dependent upon him to earn enough for their support; but often a certain point has been reached. Money-making can never stand on the same plane with other and nobler forms of effort.

Theodore Roosevelt.

"Special Extra"

While travelling to and from your work
The first thing that you do
Is buy an extra in the street,
Its pages to pursue.
The big red lines in front denote
Some awful battle fought,
Some great grey hull gone down to rest,
Some awful carnage wrought.

The Austrians are wiped out again!
They're used to that, no doubt.
But still the beggars will reform
And seek another bout.
Annihilation is one word
That can't be in their book,
Their actions plainly show you that,
So 'tis no use to look.

It's time the Russians took that fort;
We'll call it "Pres." for short.
The boys inside will get quite stale,
Or something of that sort,
If soon—but just you wait and see,
When news gets scarce and business slack,
If some kind editor won't let
The Russians have the darn thing back.

(They've had it thirteen times before,
Well, so the extra's said.
It would be rather mean and small
To keep it from them just once more.)

The Czar with Bill was soon to dine,
By Christmas at the least,
But still he seems no closer
To that gorgeous welcome feast.
As yet he thinks the grapes are sour,
He's waiting for them to get ripe,
And at the same time finding out
To march on Berlin is no pipe.

No more we hear of old Von Kluck,
Who held the floor supreme
In the early stages of the war;
His was an idle dream!
But when we come to think it o'er,
We're not a whit surprised.
His flanks were turned, and turned till pain
No longer agonized.

Tuskmaker's Toothpuller

Dr. Tuskmaker was never regularly bad as a physician or surgeon, but he possessed naturally a strong mechanical genius and a fine appetite, and finding his teeth of great service in gratifying the latter propensity, he concluded that he could do no more good in the world and create more real happiness therein by putting the tooth inhabitants in good order than in any other way. So Tuskmaker became a dentist.

He was the man who first invented the method of placing small cogwheels in the back teeth for the more perfect mastication of food, and he claimed to be the original discoverer of that method of filling cavities with a kind of putty, which, becoming hard directly, caused the tooth to ache so grievously that it had to be pulled, thereby giving the dentist two successive fees for the same job.

Tuskmaker was one day seated in his office in the city of Boston, Mass., when a stout fellow named Byles presented himself to have a back tooth drawn. The dentist seated his patient in the chair of torture, and opening his mouth, discovered there an enormous tooth, on the righthand side, about as large, as he afterwards expressed it, "as a small p lylgot Bible."

"I shall have some trouble with this tooth," thought Tuskmaker, but he clapped on his heaviest forceps and pulled. It didn't come. Then he tried the turn key, exerting his utmost strength, but the tooth wouldn't stir. "Go away from here," said Tuskmaker to Byles, "and return in a week, and I'll draw that tooth for you, or know the reason why." Byles got up, clapped a handkerchief to his jaw, and put forth. Then the dentist went to work, and in three days he invented an instrument which he was confident would pull anything. It was a combination of the lever, pulley, wheel and axle, inclined plane, wedge and screw. The castings were made and the machine put in the office, over an iron chair rendered perfectly stationery by iron rods going down into the foundation of the granite building. In a week old Byles returned; he was clamped into the iron chair, the forceps connected with the machine attached firmly to the tooth, and Tuskmaker, stationing himself in the rear, took hold of a lever four feet in length. He turned it slightly, old Byles gave a groan and lifted his right leg. Another turn, another groan, and up went his leg again.

"What do you raise your leg fer?" asked the Doctor.

"I can't help it," said the patient.

"Well," rejoined the Tuskmaker, "that tooth is bound to come out now."

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He turned the lever clear around with a sudden jerk, and snapped old Byles' head clean and clear from his shoulders, leaving a space of four inches between the severed parts.

They had a postmortem examination. The roots of the tooth were found extending right down the right side through the right leg, and turning up in two prongs under the sole of the right foot.

"No wonder," said Tuskmaker, "he raised his right leg."

The jury thought so, too, but they found the roots much decayed, and five surgeons swearing that mortification would have ensued in a few months, Tuskmaker was cleared on a verdict of "justifiable homicide."

He was a little shy of that instrument for some time afterwards; but one day an old lady, feeble and flaccid, came in to have a tooth drawn, and thinking it would come out very easy, Tuskmaker concluded, just by way of variety, to try the machine. He did so, and at the first turn drew the old lady's skeleton completely and entirely from her body, leaving her a mass of quivering jelly in her chair. Tuskmaker took her home in a pillow case.

The woman lived seven years after that, and they called her the "India rubber woman." She had suffered terribly with the rheumatism, but after this occurrence never had a pain in her bones. The dentist kept them in a glass case. After this the machine was sold to the contractors of the Boston Custom House, and it was found that a child three years of age could, by a slight turn of the screw, raise a stone weighing twenty-three tons. Smaller ones were made on the same principle, and sold to keepers of hotels and restaurants. They were used for boning turkey.

There is no moral to this story whatever, and it is possible that the circumstances may have become slightly exaggerated. Of course, there can be no doubt of the truth of the main incidents.



The HYA YAKA

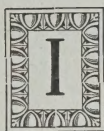
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THE VOICE OF THE NEW YEAR

By ADELBERT CLARK



COME to you with pelting snow
And ice and wind and rain,
And wildly beat about the door
And frost the window-pane.
But all the cold and gloom I bring
Is only for your good,
And you would greet me as a friend
If you but understood.

Each life must have its weal and woe,
Its sunshine and its show'rs,
Its chilly storms and wint'ry days,
Its dark and lonely hours;
And often bitter tears will flow
Instead of sweetest song,
But child of God, remember this—
These things will make you strong.

And soon the springtime days will come
With flow'rs of every hue,
And bloom in beauty, bright and sweet,
To cheer and comfort you.
And songbirds warbling in the trees
Will ever grief destroy,
But you shall wander over fields
Of Peace, and Love, and Joy.

Then you shall understand and know
That blessedness of life,
Is often born 'neath heavy clouds
Of pain, and grief, and strife.
So brave the storms that oft must come,
And do not faint nor fear;
Success awaits the man who toils
Through all the changing year!

Esthetic Value of Sound Teeth and their Relation to General Health

(By courtesy of J. P. Devlin, D.D.S., Washington, D.C.)

On every side people are beginning to realize the important function of the teeth in relation to the general health. Moreover, they are beginning to appreciate their esthetic value and look upon them as a financial asset. Personal appearance is highly rated in the business world, and nothing adds more to one's looks than an even, well cared for set of teeth. This was emphasized in the case of a young man from England, who came to this country several years ago. He was bright and experienced as a salesman, and had no trouble procuring employment in one of the large department stores. He was told by the manager, however, that the firm was very exacting in the matter of personal appearance and would require him to have his teeth cared for before assuming the position. This was most distressing to him, as his finances were low and immediate employment seemed necessary, but the manager was inexorable and insisted that they must be attended to before he would be allowed to report for duty. The position was a desirable one and rather than lose it, he decided to do as the firm required, and upon recommendation of friends came to me as a patient. His anterior teeth were in such a condition of neglect that, anxious as he was, and much as I regretted keeping him from his business, it was impossible to complete the work inside of five weeks.

This man's case is but that of thousands of others in the business world. They fail to appreciate that which adds so much to their appearance, for nothing is so pleasing to the eye as a well cared for set of teeth.

Then, too, we should consider their importance to the body economy and the train of ills that follow their neglect. Indigestion is most certain, and its effect upon general health by interfering with nutrition is only too well known in these times. In addition to this, many diseases, such as pneumonia, diphtheria, tuberculosis, etc., have been traced to pathogenic bacteria that have found lodgement in cavities of uncared for teeth, infecting the food we eat, the water we drink, and in this manner gaining entrance to the system.

That this truth is being generally recognized is attested by the widespread attention that is being given the teeth of children by the school authorities throughout the country. They recognize the importance of a fundamental knowledge pertaining to the care of the mouth are now quite common, and inspection of the teeth by competent dentists is more or less general in all the larger and smaller cities of the country. A well cared for mouth is not only an index to character but a mark of well-being and refinement, and the boy or girl whose teeth are clean and not allowed to decay is many times preferred for employment.

The teeth have been and are constantly emphasized as important in the process of digestion. While this is true, a few words on the subject of digestion may help us to discern why they are so important. Digestion is the act of separating, dissolving and distributing food, and is therefore applied to the process by which substances are made available for the nutrition of the body. It is necessary that absorption may take place. Without absorption the body is deprived of the nutriment necessary to maintain health and all food goes for naught. Therefore, that absorption and nutrition may be accomplished, it is of primary importance that the organs of digestion, several of which are located in the mouth or oral cavity, perform their various functions properly. Of the organs in the mouth we have the teeth, which begin digestion or separation by reducing the food to pulp. The saliva, containing the ferment ptyalin, is incorporated with the food and converts the starches into sugar by a chemical process, to understand which a slight knowledge of chemistry is necessary. After being crushed and mixed with the saliva and mucous it is collected by the tongue and, with the aid of the muscles of the pharynx and esophagus, is carried to the stomach. Here takes place another step in the process of digestion. The stomach immediately changes from a pinkish to a bright red color, and from numerous little tubes on its inner surface a colorless fluid, which is acid in reaction and contains pepsin, is discharged. This is known as the gastric juice. By means of muscular movements the food is subjected to a peculiar churning motion, mixing freely with this fluid, which gradually breaks it down and reduces it to a state of solution. The proteids, which consist mainly of lean meat, as a result of the action of the pepsin contained in the gastric juice, are in time reduced to a liquid state and rendered capable of absorption by the blood vessels, and pass directly into them from the stomach. The starches, fats and other substances, however, undergo further modification and are converted into a substance the consistency of which is considerably thicker than cream, and is known as chyme. This is gradually propelled toward and slowly squeezed through the pylorus, the more or less tightly closed orifice opening into the beginning of the intestines, where it undergoes further modification by the action of the pancreatic juice and the bile. Without going further it should now be an easy matter to understand the importance of thoroughly masticating the food and reducing it to a pulp before calling upon the stomach to dissolve it. The stomach has no teeth. Failure to realize this means that the stomach is overtaxed. In vigorous youth or young manhood its evil effect may not be pronounced or even manifest, but in later life, as a result of having done more work than nature intended, it does not respond, and the general health pays the penalty in the form of indigestion, malnutrition, and in many cases, a great deal of sickness and suffering.

A young man who needed false teeth wrote to a dentist, ordering a set as follows:

My mouth is three inches across, five-eighths inches threw the jaw. Some hummocky on the edge. Shaped like a hoss-shew toe forward. If you want me to be more particular, I shall have to come thar.

Pathological and Bacteriological Considerations of Interest to the Dentist

(Harold K. Box, D.D.S., R. C. D. S., Toronto.)

The object of this paper is to endeavor to bring the pathological laboratory before the profession; to show what is being done at the College along the line of pathological histology and bacteriology, and briefly to outline the advances that have been made in the subject. Pathology is the study of disease process, including the causative factors of disease. Pathological changes in the body may be noted by signs and symptoms, and these changes from the normal are brought out by clinical observation and examination. The laboratory is one step further, where by the use of sectioning machines, the microscope and the incubator, we show the relation between clinical findings and pathological histology and bacteriology. The laboratory, then, is simply an aid to diagnosis and treatment, and cannot replace careful observation and examination, the results of which have carried our profession to the high place it occupies in the esteem of the people. Recognizing the need of such a laboratory, one which would bring the infirmary into closer touch with the teachings in pathology, make the student broader in his diagnoses and treatment of cases under his care, and also one in which research work along pathological lines might be conducted, the Royal College of Dental Surgeons has equipped one thoroughly modern in its appliances and methods.

Bacteriology concerns itself with the study of micro-organisms and has attained the dignity of a special science, its importance in relationship to pathology having been early recognized. Since the time that Anton van Leeuwen, the Dutch lens maker of Delft, viewed with wonder through a microscope of his own making, "tiny animalcules, which moved about in a most amusing fashion," till the present day with its mass of knowledge, technique and equipment, and a special literature of its own, the way of bacteriology has been a long and arduous one, beset on all sides by barriers of misunderstandings and fantastic theories and obscured by a darkness of mystery which was afterwards lightened by the brilliant researches of Pasteur and Robert Koch. Then technical methods were introduced, which placed the study of bacteria upon the basis of an exact science. The appliances in a pathological laboratory used in its study are many, and in the following paragraphs a short description of some of the most important shall be given.

To cultivate bacteria successfully, it is necessary to have a material which resembles as closely as possible the material upon which they grow naturally. In certain cases growth can be obtained only when the medium has been changed to suit the peculiar requirements of the micro-organisms, but for the ordinary pathogenic bacter, nutrient agar is generally used. This is composed of meat extract or the soluble constituents of meat to which has been added distilled water,

common salt, peptone and agar, which is a carbohydrate product derived from the stems of certain sea-weeds growing in the Chinese seas, commonly known as "Ceylon moss." Glassware, the common forms being test tubes, Florence flasks and Petri dishes, is used to contain the media. When the transference of bacteria from pathological material to the medium has taken place, this being generally done by means of a piece of platinum wire attached to a glass rod, the infected medium is placed in a temperature suitable to their development. Most pathogenic bacteria require a temperature of 37.5 deg. C., which can be uniformly maintained in an apparatus known as an "incubator" or "thermostat." The laboratory of the College is equipped with two incubators, on which consists of a double-walled copper chamber fitted with a set of double doors, the outer being made of asbestos-covered metal, the inner of glass. Water fills the space between the two walls, and being a poor conductor of heat does not permit rapid changes of temperature within the chamber which contains the growing bacteria. A gas flame placed beneath, supplies the heat. The other thermostat is a larger and more elaborate one and is heated by electric lamps placed within the chamber. It is regulated to a temperature of 37.5 deg. C., and by means of a thermo-regulator, that temperature is maintained constantly. The outside covering is made of oak, and the lining of asbestos.

The necessity of freeing from extraneous organisms of all kinds the food media, which is to be used for the growing of bacteria, the glassware, in which the food media is contained, and the instruments which come in contact with infected materials and cultures, introduces the subject of sterilization or disinfection. It might be well at this point to distinguish between the terms "disinfectant" and "antiseptic," which are so often carelessly used. A disinfectant is an agent that completely destroys bacterial life, while an antiseptic does not kill the micro-organisms but inhibits their growth and multiplication.

Many agents have an injurious effect upon bacteria. Drying, light electricity and heat are the main physical ones, heat being the most efficient and applicable. In the laboratory it may be used in the form of dry heat, or as moist heat, according to the nature of the materials to be sterilized. The two methods do not show the same degree of effect when the same temperatures are maintained. The researches of Koch, Gaffky and Loeffler, show that by placing in boiling water in from one to twelve minutes, the spores of anthrax were destroyed, while the same effect was accomplished in dry hot air only when the exposure lasted three hours. Zinsoer explains the phenomena as being caused by the changes in the coagulability of proteids brought about in them by the abstraction of water. Proteids containing an abundance of moisture, are coagulated at a lower temperature than those containing no moisture. The apparatus used in a bacteriological laboratory for carrying on hot air sterilization is known as a "hot air chamber." The chamber consists of an outer and inner case of sheet iron. The outer one has a large hole at the bottom beneath which is placed a Bunsen burner, the flame from which plays upon the inner case and the heat rises between the two cases and escapes through the holes at the top of the outer one. A thermometer is fitted at the top, passing down into the inner chamber. Materials placed in a chamber of this

kind for one hour at a temperature of 170 deg. C. will be freed from all organisms. This form of sterilization is used for all kinds of glassware, Petri dishes, Florence flasks and culture tubes.

Moist heat may be applied as boiling water, and instruments, syringes and steel objects can be sterilized by being placed in it for five minutes, this being sufficient to kill the vegetative forms of all bacteria. One of the best methods of moist heat sterilization is the use of live steam, the apparatus for its application in the laboratory being known as an "Arnold" sterilizer. It consists of a main or sterilizing chamber placed over a reservoir which is constructed with a false bottom, forming a shallow receptacle. Water is placed in the reservoir which feeds constantly the smaller one beneath, and when heat is applied, steam is produced quickly which rises through the main chamber, and is condensed and collected by an outer jacket. The process of "fractional sterilization" is applied in the sterilization of media, and an "Arnold" sterilizer is used. Instead of exposing the media to one continuous steaming for an hour or more, the method adopted is to steam for fifteen or twenty minutes on three consecutive days, keeping the media in the intervals at a temperature of from 20 deg. to 37.5 deg. C.

Steam under pressure is the most rapid and powerful method of sterilization used. By this method sugar free broth and agar, discarded cultures, test tubes and apparatus are heated and the bacteria destroyed. The apparatus used is known as an "autoclave." The one used in the College laboratory consists of a copper cylinder supplied with a lid which is fastened down by nuts and screws, and fitted with a pressure gauge, safety valve and thermometer. The lower part of the cylinder is filled with water, and rising above this is a diaphragm which supports the objects to be sterilized. The heat is supplied by a large Bunsen burner placed underneath. A steam pressure of fifteen pounds for twenty minutes is sufficient to kill bacterial life of all kinds.

Before proceeding with a description of some of the appliances and methods used in pathological histology, a brief explanation of some of the more common terms associated with bacteriology might be interest.

The means of defense by which pathogenic bacteria are disposed of, after their invasion into the tissues and fluids of the body, or at least prevention of the elaboration of their poisons, is known as resistance. When this is especially marked it is spoken of as immunity. When the power of resisting infection is natural to a species, race, or to an individual, it is then called "natural immunity," but when a state of natural susceptibility is transformed into a state of resistance, it is then called "acquired immunity." It may be either "active" or "passive." Active immunity depends upon elaboration within the tissues of the organism concerned, various substances inimical to bacteria and their products. These substances are called "anti" bodies. Passive immunity differs from active, in that the organism does not generate protective substances in its own defense, but is protected from the poisons by the transference of substances from the body of another animal, actively immunized to those poisons, the process being a passive one as far as the organism receiving the treatment is concerned. Those specific bodies which neutralize the poisons produce within the

tissues by a pathogenic organism, are known as "antitoxins." The antitoxins which have reached the broadest application and the most beneficial results, are those used in the treatment of diphtheria and tetanus, diseases caused by bacteria producing powerful toxins.

Active immunity may be brought about in several ways, for example, the injection into the animal body of living, fully virulent bacteria, or bacteria of diminished virulence, or again dead bacteria. The vaccination against smallpox is the best known example of the use of attenuated cultures. The incorporation of dead bacteria can be very well exemplified in the use of vaccines in the treatment of pyro-rohea alveolaris. In these cases where possible, "antogenous" vaccines or those made with the bacteria isolated from the patient himself, should be used. While discussing this subject it might be of interest to review as briefly as possible the preparation of the vaccine.

The first step is the collection of the specimen to the exclusion of all extraneous bacteria. When the mouth has been cleansed, special care being taken with the gum margin and the tooth, by means of a capillary pipette or a very fine probe, specimens may be taken from the desired localities. Dr. Hitchens has invented a tiny spear-shaped platinum spoon, which is heated to redness and plunged through the sterilized area. Then it is withdrawn and the contents planted on a culture medium. Some of the contents of the spoon are placed on a glass slide and when stained with Grave's stain, is examined. When sufficient growth has taken place on the medium, two or three cubic centimetres of sterile salt solution are introduced into the culture tube. The growth is washed off the surface of the agar, and this emulsion is placed in a sterile test tube, the open end of which is drawn out into a capillary opening. The next step is the standardization of the emulsion, that is the estimation of the number of bacteria per cubic centimetre. Wright's method is the most popular. Using a capillary pipette upon which a blue mark has been made about one-half inch from the end, after a finger has been pricked, blood is taken into the pipette exactly to the blue mark. Then as much more of the emulsion is drawn into it and the two columns forced out upon a clean slide. A smear is made on a fresh slide and when it has been stained with a blood stain, Wright's being one of the best, the red corpuscles and bacteria in a number of fields are counted, and the ratio between them is estimated. As the number of red blood cells on a cubic millimetre of the blood is known by a previous blood count, it is not difficult to estimate the number of bacteria in a cubic millimetre of the emulsion. It is then sterilized by suspension in a water bath at 60 deg. C. for one hour, and diluted with sterile physiological solution, so that every cubic centimetre will contain a certain number of bacteria. The sterility of the vaccine is tested before being employed, by culture controls, and if no growth is found, it may be considered safe for therapeutic use.

We have all heard of or read about the "Wasserman reaction," which is so extensively used for the diagnosis of syphilis. The reaction depends upon the fact that complement fixation takes place when an antigen, a substance which stimulates the formation of antibodies, and its specific antibody are mixed in the presence of complement, that is,

that the complement, which is the antibody present in normal serum, is fixed so that it is no longer free in the mixture, when an antigen is mixed with its antibody in its presence. The serum to be tested is obtained, after surgical precautions as to sterilization, from the median basilic vein of the patient.

Another well-known reaction is the "Von Pirquet" for tuberculosis. Quoting His, the noted bacteriologist, Von Pirquet has suggested the cutaneous use of tuberculin for diagnostic purposes. A 25 per cent. solution of "Old Tuberculin" is made in the following way:

Tuberculin	1
Salt solution	2
5 per cent. carbolic acid in glycerine	1

After sterilization of the patient's forearm, two drops of this solution are placed upon the skin, about 6 cm. apart. Within each of these drops scarification is done, and the skin between them is scarified as a control. Within twenty-four to forty-eight hours, in tuberculous patients, erythema, small popules and herpetiform vesicles will appear. The action is irregular, and more reliable in children than adults. According to recent investigations, about 70 per cent. of adults show a positive reaction, and in such cases it is probable that an old heated tuberculosis may give rise to a positive test where absolutely no active process exists. Recently Von Pirquet has modified his procedure by using instead of the 25 per cent. solution given above, the pure undiluted "Old Tuberculin."

In the study of pathological histology, nothing is of greater importance for its success than skilful technique. The greatest function of that technique is to fix tissues, so that under a microscopic examination, the finished preparation will present a trustworthy picture of every tissue element or pathological produce. Some objects, such as detached epithelia, scrapings from organs, and blood can be examined without extra preparation, but for the ordinary tissues and organs of the body, thin transparent sections are necessary to permit a satisfactory microscopic examination of their elements, and the relationship of their structural units.

In order that the finished product will present a true picture of the tissue structure, the tissue itself must first be preserved. In order that the picture will show the details which existed during life, the tissue must be killed quickly, the process being known as "fixation." The fixing fluids most commonly used in the College laboratory are Zenker's fluid, an formation of ten per cent. strength. Then follows the "hardening" process, which is done by passing the specimens through graded alcohols, 70, 80, 95 per cent. and finally absolute. The "embedding" process follows, which is the impregnation or saturation of object with some embedding mas, so that the most delicate parts of the tissue will be retained in position by the support of the embedding material, when it is cut into thin sections. The materials used for embedding may be divided into two classes, first, such as are fluid, when warm, in this state penetrating the tissues and becoming solid where allowed to cool; second, such as are fluid when in solution, becoming solid upon evaporation of the solvent. Paraffin is the best example of the former and celloidin the latter.

Instruments devised for the purpose of cutting sections are known as "microtomes." For paraffin section work, the one used in the pathological laboratory is known as the "Minot Automatic Rotary Microtome." In this instrument, the knife is carried by two upright standards, which can be adjusted according to the distance desired from the object. The paraffin block containing the embedded tissue is fixed to an object carried, adjustable to any plane, and which is raised or lowered by a crank working in a slide, and joined to an axle to which a wheel is attached. The micrometer screen is carried by the vertical carriage which supports the object holder. When the sections are made, they are put through a special process, stained and mounted, and are then ready for examination under the microscope. For the cutting of celloidin sections, a "Celloidin microtome" is used. The celloidin block is kept stationary, while the knife is attached to a block which moves on a slide, every sweep of the blade cutting off a section the thickness desired. The sections are stained and mounted, the process differing slightly from that used in paraffin work.

In conclusion, the writer wishes to say that this laboratory is at the service of the dental profession in Canada. While at present the majority of cases come from dentists in Toronto, it is to be hoped that the practitioners throughout Ontario, and out in the West or down East, will make use of it. The average dentist comes in contact with many cases in his practise that require the help of a pathologist; for example, in the diagnosis of benign or malignant tumors of the gums or jaws, or, again, in the diagnosis of syphilis, in the differentiation between it and carcinoma. It is the right and privilege of every dentist to render to his patients the highest type of service in this regard. The dental pulp, the most important part of a human tooth in many ways, is particularly susceptible to diseases, most of them of an inflammatory character, but very often retrogressive in nature. The relationship between cause and effect, symptoms and pathologic changes in the pulp is not fully understood. If dentists would send to the laboratory pulps placed in ten per cent. formalin, and short histories of the symptoms noted, a description of their microscopic examination would be sent back, and mutual benefit derived thereby. All tissues must be first placed in ten per cent. formalin and addressed to the Pathological Laboratory, Royal College of Dental Surgeons.

POOR FRESHIE.

It is related that one year when the Dean was examining in anatomy, he received a reply to his question on muscles of mastication, to the effect that such and such muscles raised the mandible each time gravitation drew them down. This rather astonished the Dean, and he asked whether a man could open his mouth if standing on his head, and was answered "Yes." "How," said the Dean. "Gravitation would not help at all then."

"Well," said the unhappy student, "I guess the muscles must push a little when relaxed."

THE REVIEW.

The O. T. C. had an arduous week preparing for the review by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, on Friday, 22nd. Each day at four o'clock the corps turned out in strong force to go through ceremonial parade, in wet snow, too, at that. The parade on Friday in the Armouries was, however, a complete success, which made up for the trouble of the previous drills.

The Governor-General entered the Armouries to the strains of the National Anthem, while the Royal Standard was unfurled above him. He then inspected the men as they stood at attention. His praise of the corps for their excellent results of so short a time of training was most encouraging. He said in part that, though he had inspected many battalions recently, with none of them had he felt so pleased as with that before him then.

To the Duke's call for cheers for His Majesty, the men made the Armouries fairly shake. Afterwards when cheers were called for the Duke himself, and led by Col. Lang, commanding officer of the O. T. C., three rousing cheers and a tiger were also given, followed swiftly by the Varsity yell. About sixteen hundred men were on parade.

Dr. Paul was referring in his lecture to the difficulty of excluding air when administering nitrous oxide to patients with bushy beards and moustaches, when a prophetic voice roared "Dick," and the class took unto itself a noisy smile. (Some people haven't any feelings for others.)

Dr. Webster, in lecturing to the Sophomores the other day, asked the question: "Now, why is it that you have not teeth like a rhinoceros?" One of the students boldly answered, "Some of nature's freaks."

When our paper, the "Hya Yaka," is distributed, the first thing one does is to turn through its pages hurriedly, and when they discover that there are very few "Jokes," immediately they say that the paper is no good. But let the individual who makes that statement ask himself, "What have I done to improve this paper and make it a success?" Let everybody realize that it is their duty to help, and if we do, our paper is bound to be a success, as one and all of its officers are determined to make it, as far as their ability will permit.

A Trip by Rail from Toronto to the West

By Leonard S. Smith ("Butch").

This trip was taken on a special train, and is intended to show chiefly the beauties of nature which abound in Northern Ontario and along the shores of Lake Superior.

The "Special" pulled out with a long detachment of cars on the stroke of five o'clock, and as we passed from the Union Station the pall of black smoke showed itself against the deep blue August sky. The calm blue waters of Lake Ontario lent their part of the picture. Going northward, we passed through many small towns and villages and about 9 o'clock we landed in Muskoka, with its lakes showing forth on both sides of the train. The string of lights around the lakes made a picture long to be remembered. Leaving Muskoka in the distance, we flitted on our way through the night and at two-thirty the next morning we landed in Sudbury, where the train stopped and we had some selections from our band of kazoos. From Sudbury everything was quiet, and forest fires could be seen like burning volcanoes lighting up the far away hills, and sending up the red fire against the black of night, made a great contrast. We sped along to the French town of Chapleau, and all the countryside was out to see the train sail through, as only one train passes by each day. From here to Lake Superior we passed through wooded country abounding with many small lakes and rivers. Some sections here you can travel for twenty to thirty miles and probably see one or two sectionmen's shacks. Now we come at last to the great expanse of water, and some person calls out, "Where are we going to?" and one of the big men in the train shouts out, "Into Lake Superior," and then comes a silence which precedes each great event. We hit the edge of Lake Superior at two-thirty in the afternoon and are traversing it till ten o'clock at night.

Going along a straight stretch of rail, we suddenly come upon innumerable curves winding in and out around the edge of the lake. The green-clad hills tower up behind us as we pass through the many small tunnels of cut-out rock, and it is one of nature's beauty spots. Standing on the rear platform of the observation car, you look back at a corner five miles distant and see all the windings of the road. It makes you wonder how Sir John A. Macdonald ever put through this railroad. We come now to Jackfish Bay, along an embankment about 150 feet high, and we are travelling right on the edge of it and not 25 feet from a drop into Lake Superior. Winding around one large hill, we had a very beautiful view of the lake and its numerous islands. The opposite hill and this hill formed the semi-circle from which we viewed the greatest fresh water lake in the world, dotted here and there with many small green-clad islands. On either side of us was water; and was it any wonder that the

land was so green and fertile in this district. Another scene was a large piece of land jutting out into the lake; and the rock-bound coast was all of a light blue color, and the sun casting its smiling face against the blue surface, gave a very picturesque and beautiful scene. As we sped from Lake Superior the night was fast drawing upon us, and we woke up the next morning with Kenora in sight. The lighting in Kenora is the finest of any town in Canada, east or west. We landed here at 4.40 a.m. and saw it all to good effect, and also the great flour mills at Keewatin. Now comes the trip to Winnipeg, and the vast change in air is apparent as we cross into the prairie province. The dry, clear air of the West is one to be reached to be realized. Is it any wonder the prairie boys are as strong as bulldogs after breathing in such delightful air. We come to Winnipeg with its American ways of building, wide streets and lovely homes, and street cleanliness, which adds to a city's appearance, and which Toronto might well copy.

This concludes a very interesting trip and one everybody should take to see Canada's natural resources.

LOCALS.

The Senior was born for things which are great;

The Junior for deeds that are small.

But no one really seems to know,

Why the Freshman was born at all.

—A Sophomore.

Joe Kennedy, '16, has recently returned from the front. We are glad to see Jake's visit to the College once more.

Larry Martin, formerly a member of '17, is training with the Engineers of the second contingent at Ottawa.

We deeply regret the absence of E. R. Bier, '16, who is detained at his home on account of sickness. Mr. Bier underwent an operation during the Christmas holiday and so far has not completely recovered.

The Juniors have completed the practical work in porcelain preparatory to entering the infirmary, and already a number of them have been assigned patients. Poor patients—patience!

Thursday, February 11th, is the date fixed for the next inter-Class debate. The subject chosen is, "Resolved, that United States' neutrality is detrimental to her highest (present and future) interests." The above will be discussed by representatives from Classes '15 and '16.

Dental Impressions

(By R. H. A.)

How that tooth aches! Throb, throb, throb, it goes just as it had for the last week, during which time I had hoped against hope that I might evade the ordeal of going to the dentist. But this is too much. Human nature can stand it no longer. With a courage born of despair I make my way to the office of a Dr. ———, well-known in the city of M. as a skilful surgeon.

As I walk up the steps and ring the electric bell, I suddenly realize that I have no toothache. But it is too late. The door is opened by a young woman dressed neatly in a nurse's garb. I am ushered into the waiting room. The room is, to my disordered imagination, but a refined and elegant passage to the torture chamber. What reek I of magazines to read while I wait in company with another victim, a pale gaunt woman with deep mournful eyes with, surely, a hunted look in them (or do I but fancy it?), for my turn to pass into the room beyond!

I know he must extract this tooth—an old offender which could have been saved but for my dread of the chair. Ah, the door opens; the uniformed assistant is beckoning the woman in before me. They are gone and I am alone again. For how long I do not know. My pain has returned; when, I hardly observed, but it is with me once more, more vicious than ever. Hark! the other patient is coming out. My turn next! Shall I run for it while there is yet time? No, I hesitate and it is too late. I am ushered in to the operating room. The doctor is asking me what the trouble is. As I sit down in that infernal-looking chair, he stands above me, tall, dark-haired, dark-eyed and with a small dark pointed beard and white hands, capable, I think, of the most delicate torments. I quake. Yes, it must be removed, that tooth. I must take gas! Horrors! I shall die, I know it. What, feel nothing at all? All over in a few moments? Too good to be true! But it must be done. I submit.

The silent, swift-moving nurse wheels in a deadly-looking affair with bags and iron bottles containing doubtless high explosives of frightful power. I watch her face and those heartless pale blue eyes of hers. She is perhaps a Nihilist and the doctor might be the very Devil himself, I fancy, as I shiveringly submit to having my nose covered with something that seems to choke the breath out of me. I am gagged, helpless. As I breathe I hear surging noises and feel I am lost indeed.

But look, what is the doctor doing? Stepping to a shelf nearby, he seizes a gleaming instrument, all the time watching me with those piercing black eyes which seem to look through me and see my innermost fears. Suddenly he is at my side. He grasps my head in his arm and seizes the wretched tooth. Oh, help! agony! Is it out! Yes. Let me go. That's enough. But no, he grasps me again.

I struggle. The pale-eyed Nihilist woman grasps my arms. The tall doctor looks into my eyes again. I shrink in terror, powerless before those awful other-world orbs. And now, he wrenches another tooth. Oh, heaven! Have mercy. Spare me! Another tooth is gone. He flings it to the very ceiling. Another and another and still another he tears and wrenches and jerks from my quivering gums. I am dying! All my teeth are gone! Oh, murder! He is extracting the roots of my tongue! He pulls and pulls. They begin to yield. The sides of my throat are being torn up. Up and up I wriggle in a last mad effort to escape the tearing and follow the dragging of his powerful arm. Bang! My head strikes the ceiling, and suddenly I fall back, the fiend doctor is vanished in a cloud of dense smoke, and with a lightning flash the pale Nihilist is shot thro' the wall and out of my sight as I fall, fall down, deeper, faster, headlong into utter blackness and eternal night.

* * * * *

"You are all right now. Just spit here," a soothing voice seems to murmur as if from a better world than this.

"Where am I?" I manage to gasp, as the blue-eyed little nurse wipes the sweat from my forehead.

"You're right here, and quite all right now," the voice replies.

"Well, are you feeling better now?" the doctor's voice asks (and I note with astonishment that his voice is not terrible at all and that he is looking cheerily at me). "That was a bad old customer," he says, "but you'll have no more trouble with him."

My tooth is gone, but only one gone, and my tongue is all right.

"Thanks, doctor. Is that all. It was worth twice as much."

Morgan, '17, has complied with the recent request of Capt. Henderson that he resign his duties as section commander, No. 5 section, "I" Company, O. T. C. Dickson has been appointed to succeed Morgan. Morgan now has changed those lines of Kipling from, "A woman is only a woman, but a good cigar is a smoke," to "A section commander is only a section commander, but a good cigarette is a smoke."

Dr. Webster: What is operative dentistry?

Barry, '17: Operative dentistry is the art of making artificial parts and fitting them to the body.

Dr. Webster: Some dentist!

THE HYA YAKA

A JOURNAL PUBLISHED MONTHLY DURING THE COLLEGE YEAR
BY THE STUDENTS OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF
DENTAL SURGEONS OF ONTARIO

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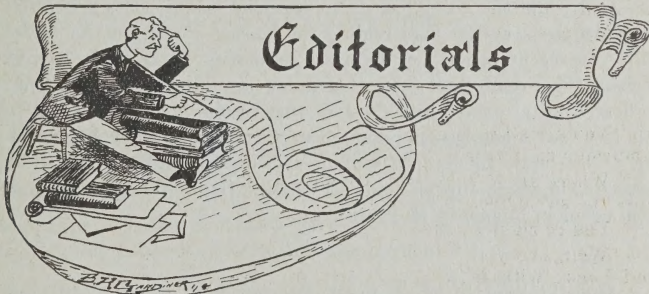
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Vol. XIII.

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No. 4



The Happy New Year is well in and partly gone, but it is not too late to wish our readers all success in 1915.

Seniors, this is the year! The year we have looked forward to for over three years, when we hope to make our bow to the public as fully fledged dental surgeons, is come at last, and it is only three short months before we face the final exam. That we may all pass that ordeal safely, is, we are sure, the earnest hope of every member of Class '15.

The Juniors are emphasizing 1915 to the Seniors by their invasion of the Infirmary. Your troubles are only starting, Juniors, but hustle up and get in; you cannot get too much of it for the sake of experience (at least, that is what we were told when we were Juniors!). We wish you luck, boys!

The war progresses but slowly. The long-drawn-out weeks must be very long in the ice-bound trenches. Our men at the firing line are certainly suffering severely for King and country. There is not much fun about it all, and those who enlisted for "sport" will likely get more "sport" than they have any stomach for.

But the majority of the men who are upholding Britain's honor and the cause of human liberty have other and deeper motives for being in that blood-drenched, shell-torn line that is still holding, and will hold despite the most desperate assaults of the "baby-killers." They know what many evidently are slow to realize, particularly in this land just now, that the fight is desperate, and that Belgium and France will not be rid of the invader without tremendous efforts and probably a prodigal sacrifice of life. The enlistment for the third contingent seems to be somewhat slow, to judge from the reports. Presently we shall realize the situation, and it may be that the call of duty will lead some to the firing line from Dents.

And while the Navy has given the Kiel Canal boats a healthy smash in the eye, that may remind the Kaiser who rules the waves still, yet recent reports of German submarine attacks on British merchantmen remind us again that an enemy like Germany will not be beaten all at once. And the fact that in one instance at least in this last raid a helpless merchant boat was sunk without any warning to her crew to get off reminds us very strongly of the utter disregard in which our foe holds all treaties, Hague Conventions, and even common humanity and fair play.

And thinking of these great international events, leads one naturally to wonder how long our cousins to the south of us are going to allow themselves, through the medium of their President and Government, to maintain the attitude of totally uninterested observers, while murder, pillage and outrage are wantonly carried on by the Germans against undefended towns and helpless people, and then to fire up in righteous (?) indignation when Britain, who is fighting for her liberties and those of all nations, stops some wretched American vessels that carry contraband of war to be forwarded to Germany. One fancies that had Roosevelt been where Wilson now is at this time, he would not have allowed his sense of justice to be infringed on by his desire to save votes.

However, it is fortunate that we do not depend on the permission of the U. S. to carry out the blockade of Germany by sea.

Talking of funerals, we feared we might have the annoyance of attending that of one of the Juniors the other day, judging by the mauling his tender-hearted classmates were giving him on the Reading Room table. He appears to have lived through it tho', and not lost even his smile.

In regard to the way in which work is arranged in the Senior Year, it seems unfortunate that by setting before the men a certain amount of work to be done, the College authorities check any rising tendency in students to study their cases from a broad view-point, driving them rather to accomplish by the set rules laid down in operative lectures and clinics, etc., the fixed amount of work set before them.

If a man had time to think his cases out thoroughly, he would learn a great deal more from each case than he now does, and we think the information gained by working on a smaller number of cases would much exceed that now obtained in the rush to get a certain larger number of amalgam fillings, etc., plugged in. In practice later, there will be lots of chances to speed up and less chance to work out a case in all its bearings.

THE FRESHIE'S ADVENTURE.

A little *Pollock* once said to himself, "I am too tired to *Reid*, I will take off *McGowan* and *Sheldon* my hunting costume, take my *Ross* and try to *Speer* some *Regnier* in the *Greenwood*."

He went to his *Ante* for a *Box* of *Graham* wafers, a *Berry* pie and some *Murphys*, but instead got a *Broom* and a *Brick* on the *Bean*. He *Clavir* with a stare and went to the *Cook*, who pitied *Schaffer* and gave him some *Pattison* on the head. He threatened to *Robertson* if she didn't *Phillip* (s) his basket. At that she raised a *Halloran* said she would *Colvin* the *Taylor*, who *Wood* be *Abell* to throw him out.

"You're a *Lally*. Like *Kelly* can. I'll fight *Irwin* my *Herring* (ton)," said the *Young Reveller*, now *Sin*(s)ing over with *Chegwin* and filled *Fulford* deviltry.

He then set out and after going through a *Laing* and crossing a *Parker* two he came to an old *Milne* a *Field*. Here he met a *Scottie* with *Long Curly* hair whom he *Laidlaw* with a *Poag* on the *Temple* from his *Fisk* (t). In the midst of the turMoyle along came a *Barber* leading hi (S)lone *Kerr*. The *Kerr* saw the man *Sproule* (d) out and started to *Jewitt* up.

The adventurer went on *Fournier* a *Milne* a half till he came to a *White Veitch*, where a man was weighing stones *Ingram*(mes). He formed a *Roos* to get a *Freestone* but failed and as the night was becoming *Drewry* he had to *Walker* run home.

P.S.—Please, Mr. Editor, don't *Mullet* up.—J. E. Irwin, '18.

Personals

The following members of the faculty attended the meeting of the American Institute of Dental Teachers: Dean Willmott, W. E. Willmott, A. E. Webster, A. J. McDonagh, W. H. Doherty, J. H. Ante, H. R. Boss, B. O. Fife, W. Seccombe, B. R. Gardiner, C. R. Minns.

Dr. Doyle of Fort William paid his alma mater a visit during the middle of December.

We are all pleased to see Miss Johnstone in the infirmary again after her recent illness.

At a meeting of the Cabinet of Students' Parliament early in January, among other things discussed, it was decided to send a cheque for \$45.00 to Mrs. McPhedran to provide wool for socks for the Canadian contingents. This cheque was sent in due course, and an appreciative acknowledgment received from Mrs. McPhedran and posted in the hall.

The Editor again invites correspondence from any men who have any views to air or grievances to state.

A most enjoyable time was spent by members of the Senior Class on the evening of Friday, 15th January, at the home of Dr. Seccombe. About half the class were able to be present and were entertained with music and picture-guessing games by Dr. and Mrs. Seccombe and some of their friends, notably Mr. Arthur Blight of musical fame, whose patriotic songs were worth a lot to hear. Songs and instrumental music from other members of the party and dainty refreshments all combined to make the evening one to be remembered with pleasure by all who were present.

Little Johnny took a drink,
But now he drinks no more,
For what he thought was H₂O,
Was H₂SO₄.



PARADE OF THE O.T.C., JANUARY 22nd. (By courtesy of the "Toronto Saturday Night.")

THE REAL THING—Will the Dents Do Something Like This?

(Toronto Star Weekly.)

I.

SPLENDID FAREWELL TO VICTORIA MEN.

Splendidly hidden under a true British mask of jollity, there was to-night a remarkable farewell celebration at Victoria College. Five students of the college, five of the finest and most popular men, who are about to leave for the battle-line with the second overseas contingent, were given a farewell dinner and a "send-off" by the members of "C" and "D" companies of the Officers' Training Corps.

The officers and non-commissioned officers of the corps entertained the men to a banquet in the senior common room of the college, after which all the members of the corps provided an entertainment in the hall. The five students now at the camp with the second contingent are: Ross M. Taylor, R. C. Bennett, F. C. Henderson, H. Wilkinson, and R. H. M. Jolliffe.

Of the banquet there is no report. Doubtless it was a more solemn farewell, for the feeling at Victoria on military matters is deeper than any academic spirit ever was. But the entertainment, the "send-off," was a joyous, riotous affair, of songs, speeches, and dancing, under which there was a current of deeper meaning. All the fine old college songs were sung into the ears of those five who are going so that the sound of guns can never out-thunder them. All the college yells, the college hymns, were given with a might they never felt before, to keep them ever clear in the ears of the men departing.

"We'll all be with you later, Benny!" cried the students.

"See you in Berlin, Ross!"

"Good-bye, good-bye!"

And they sank hymns, real hymns, upon to the skies for Someone to look after these five lads and to see them home again. If ever students sang and yelled and stamped themselves to tears, it was to-night. But they kept the jollity loud over it all, and they pretended to each other that the tears were of laughter.

It was a great omen. The five made brief speeches, and said they would tell Kitchener to buck up, as Victoria men were coming later, and that they would send samples of the Kaiser's moustache to decorate the dining hall walls. The meeting broke up late, after one of the most tremendous scenes in the history of Varsity.

II.

VICTORIA MEN PLAN MARCH ON HAMILTON.

Second Week of February Will See Best Evidence of Varsity Spirit.

In the second week of February 250 students of Victoria College, who made up C and D Companies of the Varsity Training Corps, are to undertake a three days' march by the Lake Shore road to

Hamilton and back. The scheme is well under way, plans are completed, and only the date remains to be set. The companies, under Captain Vincent Massey and Captain G. M. Smith, will go practically in a body, the only members of the companies who will not be going being those temporarily unfit.

The plan demonstrates clearly the genuineness of the military movement at Varsity, reflecting particular credit on the two Victoria companies, one of which was credited first place in the recent review before the Duke of Connaught.

The Officers' Training Corps was got under way in the last week of October, and 1,800 Varsity men joined it. Contrary to the belief of many, Varsity men themselves, and to the somewhat skeptical view of the movement taken by many Toronto folk, the corps has not been neglected or deserted by the students after the novelty of it had worn off. As a matter of fact, students who did not join at the time of the inauguration of the corps, when patriotic feeling ran highest at Varsity, are now joining in considerable numbers, and in spite of the cessation of outside activities, the enthusiasm has not waned.

The march will consume three days. In civilian garb, the uniforms not having yet arrived from Ottawa, and with rifles, blankets, and the regular field kit on their backs, the men will assemble at Victoria and march out the Lake Shore road. With them will go the new field kitchen which the corps has purchased—a regular kitchen on wheels, with cauldrons, pots, pans, and eating utensils. The day's march will take them well on the way to Hamilton, 44.9 miles by road. Camp will be pitched on some of the farm lands along the way. At daybreak the reveille will begin the further advance on Hamilton, which they expect to reach about mid-day. The homeward march will then be begun, and another camp pitched the second night.

A second scheme is proposed whereby the men will march about 14 miles a day, make Hamilton the third day, and take a train home. It is at any rate a "getting down to business," a genuine march, calculated to test the men's endurance after three months of drilling, and to show them what a day's march and a slopped-up camp are like. It is bringing fact into what has been entirely theory so far. And the result will be, as the students all predict, a greater increase than ever in the military spirit at Varsity.

The following appeared in the advertising section of the "Evening Telegram," January 21st:

"A respectable Jamaican wants washing and scrubbing by the day or week."

We thought this might interest the Juniors; they are handy at "tapping."

Athletic World



JENNINGS CUP SERIES—DENTS vs. PHARMACY.

On Thursday, January 21st, Dents and Pharmacy battled for an hour and ten minutes at Varsity Stadium before the victors were proclaimed. It was a fast, exciting game throughout, and the teams were cheered on by large representatives of their respective faculties. From the first face-off, it was seen that the teams were pretty evenly matched. The forwards of both teams worked hard, until Pharmacy brought the puck down toward the Dent defence. Harry Zinn was the man of the moment, and after a zig-zag rush, shoved the rubber between the goal-posts for tally No. 1. Pharmacy were on the defensive and Mulvihill, Macdonald and Cook kept hammering away in this period until two more goals were netter for the Dents. The second period was hotly contested. Pharmacy played much better hockey than in the former period and held our forwards down to one goal. They forced the play to the Dent. end of the ice and kept right after it. The Pharmacy rooters were very busy in this period, but when "Happy" Zinn took the puck, they implored their fellows to "get the big fellow." Said big fellow was the most effective man on the ice. His digression was sterling and his rushes timely and well carried out. The "pill pounders" beat Smith out for three counters, making the score 4-3.

In the third period both teams showed determination of spirit, but, being the first game of the season, neither team was in any too good shape. Pharmacy managed to even up the score after about five minutes of play. The rooters exhorted their respective men to score the winning goal. Pharmacy were coming strong, but the Dent combination got away for a rush which resulted in a score by Mulvihill from the wing. This did not cinch matters though—quite the contrary. Pharmacy came right back with some good hockey, playing combination, and succeeded in getting past Deans and Zinn and scoring again.

The whistle blew with the score a tie. It was decided to play five minutes' overtime each way.

The pace for the first five minutes was terrific until Dents scored. Pharmacy strived hard to even things up, but all in vain. The Dent defensive was admirable. Low, the Pharmacy star, worked hard to pot another, but was closely checked and his efforts, consequently, fruitless.

The game ended with Pharmacy a beaten team. Score, 6—5. Several minor penalties were handed out, but the game was a good example of sportsmanship. Harry Zinn was the mainstay of the team.

Cook, Smith and Mulvihill are the new faces on the team. They held down their positions with glory. Macdonald's offensive was good, while Buck Dean's body checking on the defence was as it should be. Anderson did not have time to show what he has got.

The line-up: Goal, Smith; defence, Zinn, Deans; centre, Macdonald; left wing, Mulvihill; right wing, Boyd (Anderson); rover, Cook.

In a comedy farce staged on the centre cushion of the Varsity Stadium on Saturday, January 23rd, Dents defeated Vets by the overwhelming score of 16—1. For the handful of spectators present, the game was anything but interesting, but for the players it proved a grand work-out after the stiff game Thursday night. It was decided to play the game in three fifteen-minute periods, but at the end of the second period, Vets decided to discard their uniforms, and the game was over.

One minute after the face-off, Dents bulged the net for the first tally, and from then on it was a case of get out the adding machine and enjoy the fun. Vets, as the score would indicate, were hopelessly outclassed. The Dents worked together far better than in the previous game and combination was responsible for many pretty goals. Zinn starred with his individual rushes from end to end, while Macdonald did good work in on the nets. Mulvihill's wing shots accounted for five goals. In fact, every man on the team scored, with the exception of Smith, and had the game continued, his name would probably also have been placed on the score-sheet. The game was clean throughout, only one penalty being handed out by Referee Billy Chartrand, who proved himself a very efficient man with the bell. The Dents' line-up: Goal, Smith; left defence, Deans; right defence, Zinn; rover, Cook; centre, J. D. Macdonald; left wing, Mulvihill; right wing, Anderson and Boyd.

For the past week and a half, the stalwart puck-chasers of the Royal College have been busily practising for the coming season at the Varsity Stadium. Although this year's team will see many new men on the line-up, the rail-birds who have seen the candidates work

out, consider them to be fully as strong in every department as last year. The likely candidates all have plenty of speed, stick-handling ability and hockey brains; but the one thing that is sadly lacking is condition. With condition, the Dents will surely be heard of again this year in the Jennings Cup series. Some of the men who have been working out are: Smith, Zinn, Beaton, Macdonald, Cook, Mulvihill, Deans, Boyd, Anderson, Ross, Roos and Crauley.

DENTS, 4; ST. MIKES, 4.

In a very closely contested game, St. Mikes, with the untiring assistance of their own referee, were able to hold the fast Dental College septette to a tie game on Tuesday, January 26th, the game being called on account of warkness. Dents played far below their usual form, and the game itself was a crude exhibition of hockey. The referee, being a St. Mikes man, certainly had the interests of the St. Michael's team at heart and handed Dents some very raw decisions, and on one occasion Manager Wright was on the verge of taking his team off the ice.

The game started with both teams going fast nad furious. Off sides and kicking the puck were frequent, but went on unnoticed by the official. After seven minutes of fast play, St. Mikes, in a mix-up in front of Dents' goal, netted the first tally. Dents, not to be denied, bombarded the St. Mikes' goal, and just before the end of the first period, Zinn bulged the net for garnet and light blue. Play opened in the second period with an attempt by St. Mikes to play combination, and in a few minutes, they were rewarded by their second tally. With five men on the ice, and the score 2—1, things looked anything but rosy for Dents; But Cook brought hope back to the team and its supporters, when he tied the score with a swift shot which beat the St. Mikes' goalie. Dents' play was marred by the attempt to score no individual rushes, while combination was entirely absent. With the opening of the third period, Zinn was moved back to defence and Deans placed on the forward line. Dents went at it with a vengeance, but their shooting was lamentably weak. Beaton, who made his first appearance this year in a Dents uniform, made rush after rush, but failed to score. Dents were on the aggressive, and on a rebound off Macdonald's shot, Deans scored and put Dents in the lead. St. Mikes, with a new lease of life, again tied the game upon a very pretty combination play, which beat the Dents' defence. Dents seemed to lack condition and were tiring, and when St. Mikes made the 4—3 on a neat shot which beat Smith, it seemed to be all over but the shouting; but Deans, on a fluky shot from the wing, which barely rolled in the net, evened matters up and when the game was called, the score was four all. The line-up: Goal, Smith; left defence, Deans; right defence, Beaton; rover, Cook; centre, Macdonald; left wing, Mulvihill; right wing, Zinn; spares, Anderson, Boyd.

DENTS vs. PHARMACY.

One of the most keenly contested, hardest checked and best played games of the series, was that played at the north cushion, Varsity Stadium, on Thursday, the 28th January. From the drop of the puck, till the lights went off, both teams were going a terrific pace. After a short five minutes of play, and following a bombardment of the Pharmacy nets, the puck lodged in the corner of the goal, having evaded the bulk of body and material of the horse-shoed goal tender. The advantage was short-lived, for Pharmacy scored on a two-man rush. The first period ended 1—1.

No rest was taken. The teams reversed ends and hammered away at each other again. Dents kept plugging them at the Pharmacy goal, but the ones that the goal tender couldn't see managed to hit him or his paraphernalia. The second period ended without any further scoring.

The third period showed some good hockey and was marred only by the protests of the Pharmacy rooters to the decisions of the referee. Billy Chartrand was that official, and was thoroughly competent and impartial. He was the receiver of apologies and thanks from some of the Pharmacy men after the game.

Both teams worked hard to score. The Pharmacy offensive was good, and twice Smith came out of his goal to block shots. Dents had many shots on goal, but were unable to get in and get the rebound.

Struthers, the Pharmacy wing man, was benched for five minutes at this period in the game, for deliberately trying to "get" Happy Zinn. His object was too apparent, and his penalty well deserved, notwithstanding the protests of the Pharmacy rooters.

At full time the score was still 1—1. Five minutes each way was played and still no score. Again five minutes each way, with no results. Then it was decided to play five minutes. Before this time was up, the electric lights were turned off and the cushion smothered in darkness.

Beaton's defensive and offensive were largely responsible for the small score on the Pharmacy sheet, and for the series of assaults on the Pharmacy nets.

Harry Zinn's ankle was such that he was handicapped throughout the whole game; but at that, he was the right man in the right place. Cook was not as effective as in former games. Macdonald, Mulvihill and Deans played consistently.

The line-up: Goal, Smith; defence, Beaton and Deans; centre, Macdonald; right wing, Cook (Anderson); left wing, Mulvihill; rover, Zinn.

SIFTON CUP SERIES.

Dents vs. Senior School.

In a Sifton Cup fixture at the Gymnasium on anuary 12th, Dents defeated School 24—36. It was a good game to watch—fast and close. Dents were on the offensive throughout the whole game. Storey, the big centre man for School, was the whole team for the “toike oikes.” With a man of lesser calibre in his place, School would not have been. Poupoir acted in the capacity of referee and time keeper. He became so engrossed in th duties of the former that half time was not called until it had been passed by ten minutes. The second half was of only thirteen minutes duration. The Dent defence was the outstanding feature of the game. Barber and Astle checked their men to a stand-still, while at the same time, Barber worked into some pretty plays with Hammil, in which he scored. This same signal was repeated several times with the same results, much to the joy of the onlookers who were there in the interests of the Royal College. Hammil jumped well at centre and managed his signals well. Poag and Macdonald worked well together.

Defence, Barber, Astle; centre, Hammil; forwards, Poag, Macdonald. Manager Cooper took a vantage point on the sideline to look his proteges over.

DENTS vs. VICTORIA.

Just two nights after their game with School, Dents were called upon to give battle to Victoria. Although our fellows were pretty well shot to pieces, they gave Victoria a mighty good run for the honors. It was one of the most closely checked games of the season. The pace was fast and furious, the scoring small. At half-time, after fifteen minutes of play, the score stood 7—7. Both teams had their tongues on their chests, and were spitting wool.

The second half was more open. Barber and Cooper on defence played excellently. Cooper scored a couple of baskets from the defence. Asa Horner, the Vic. centre man, was a tower of strength to his team. His shooting was accurate and his play always aggressive. The score was even up until within about three minutes of time, when Vic. pulled off some very pretty plays and forged ahead. The game ended with Vic. three baskets ahead, 18—24.

Hammil was handicapped with a sore shoulder.

Poag and Macdonald were covered so well, they scarcely had a look at the ball, except to shoot foul shots.

Simpson, of Victoria, refereed well.

The line-up: Defence, Barber, Cooper; centre, Hammil; forwards, Poag, Macdonald.

DENTS vs. SENIOR MEDS.

On January 21st, Senior Meds defeated Dents in a rough and tumble match at the University Gymnasium. It was anything but a good exhibition of basketball, as it was a case of a heavy team

on a small floor, smothering a lighter team. Dents got off to a good start and scored a couple of baskets before Meds had wakened. Leggit was rolling them in, while his check was playing a forward game. The tide changed for a while, and at half-time the score stood 11—11.

After half-time, it was seen that the referee was not inclined to call fouls unless they were very glaring. Consequently, it developed into a rough-house, somewhat resembling the inter-year games of yore.

Barber and Cooper scored well from the defence, while Hammil worked hard at center. Macdonald and Legatt were not loose very much, but managed to garner some lucky ones.

Cooper played an excellent game, and took good care that he received no more jabs than he donated. The final score was 20-29. We can not help but say, that given a strict referee and a larger floor, or even omitting the latter, there would have been a different tale to tell.

We are glad to see that Gordon Murray of '18 is playing with the Varsity hockey team.

Tommy Thompson, '15, is playing the usual star game with the Varsity basketball team. Tommy reports a very good time in their recent trip through the Eastern States.





An Irishman wearing a huge pair of trousers and a very short coat, both of which were the worse for wear, was met by a friend, who said: "Why, Pat, your coat's too short for you."

Said Pat: "Niver moind, sorr, it'll be long enough before I get a new one."

The fellows with Scottish names are advised to read the above over twice, then they'll see it all right—maybe.

Taylor, '16: That girl I met last night nearly fel at my feet.
 Arnott, '16: Likely she fell over them.

Milkmen song: "The high cost of sliding is keeping me broke."

Murray, '18: What are you thinking about, Sloan?

Sloan, '18: Oh, just a joke.

Murray, '18: Thinking about yourself, eh?

Schaeffer to Halloran: What are they taking the light out of the room for?

Halloran: Oh, there are enough Israelites in the room.

Elijah Thornton Ingram, walking down the street with Poag, says: Did you see that girl smile at me?

Poag, '18: Oh, that's nothing. I laughed myself the first time I saw you.

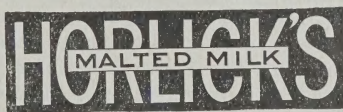
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Chief Leggett is sporting a new hat. Capt. Henderson objects to the chief wearing it while on parade, as it attracts too much attention.

Freestone, '18: Say, Greeny, what's your favorite color?

Greenwood, '18: Tango, to be sure. If you don't believe it, come to Old Orchard rink Tuesday or Saturday night.

"Logie" Macdonald, after watching a fight in the hotel for some time, is reported to have asked the proprietor: "Say, is this a private scrap or can anyone get in on it?"

Poor Stitt, and others!

A retired colonel travelling in Ireland came from the train into the station yard, and seeing a jaunting car for hire hailed the driver and climbed in. He was in a hurry, but Pat seemed unable to make his old crock do more than a walk. The colonel said, "Here, let me try, and to the horse he shouted "Charge!" The horse instantly pricked up his ears and galloped, and only stopped when the colonel shouted "Halt!" at his destination. Pat was delighted. A little later another passenger rushed up. "Quick, my man, here's half-a-crown if you make (such a place) in twenty minutes." "Jump in," says Pat. Then "Charge," away went the old army horse again at top speed. After a bit Pat turned to his passenger with a nervous grin, and as he hung on to the reins, said in jerks: "Sorra, ye'd better be gettin' ready—to jump. Shure, oi've fergot—the word that staps him!"

The fond and admiring family of Sid Hughes were watching the O. T. C. march down the street. It was an inspiring sight. "Oh, look," said his mother, "everyone is out of step except our Sid."

Color-Sergeant "Duke" Atkinson, C. O. T. C., he said that there is a better way of getting "shot" than going to the front.

What is he shooting now?

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The Relation of the Dentist to the Public

By W. Curry, D.D.S., 301 Dominion Bldg., Vancouver.

Dentistry to-day is more than a method by which certain individuals make a living. It is a social necessity, and were we all suddenly put out of business, the community would very soon realize our importance to its health and happiness.

In spite of the presence of those conspicuous figures who look upon the public as their legitimate prey, and whose only standard of success is the dollar sign, the average member of the profession is realizing more and more his social responsibilities and the fact that preventative measures, such as real hygiene, are essential and that they must be instructors as well as mechanics and dental surgeons. In all our dental journals, this feature of preventative dentistry shows rapid advancement, and this is but part of a universal movement now invading all departments of life, the first stirring of social consciousness on which the life and progress of the race depends.

One fact is evident, if mankind is once more to regain the oral health and vigor lost through social economic changes, it will not be through patching decayed teeth or replacing lost ones or even through the use of the toothbrush, essential though these things are, but rather through our understanding and eliminating those factors which now operate against the development and resistance of the organs of mastication, and this can only be through education.

This will be no easy task, for while climbing is hard work, "the road to hell is greased," and yet strength to fight our enemies can only come through effort, and the fittest to survive are those who work.

The true physician must trace disease back to its source. The quack may tinker with symptoms only and evade the cause.

For instance, in many parts of the world, including Vancouver, dental societies, juvenile protection associations and school boards are starting free clinics for children who are too poor to pay for dentistry, but even if charity induced all to keep their teeth repaired, poverty still remains and poverty means hunger and malnutrition, and so the next step will be to feed the school children. In France, Germany and other parts, more advanced towards social democracy than we are, many public schools are provided with dining rooms, where good substantial lunches are free to all. In New York City, according to a recent report, 50,000 children go to school without breakfast, but what folly it is to try and develop the mind when these children are cursed with starved and stunted bodies; but free dentistry and lunches are not enough, success in school life, depends on home life, on food, clothing, sanitation, sunlight and recreation and so the dentist, physician and teachers must co-operate and not

only understand their specialties, but also be practical sociologists if they are to become real factors in developing childhood and advancing the well being of the race.

There is a truism that "he who knows but one science, knows none," and the care of the teeth is vitally related to the process of production and distribution of wealth and especially the common necessities of life.

The Financial Factor, the Defect in Modern Dentistry.

While remarkable advances have, during the last half century, been made in the art of treating defective teeth and replacing lost ones, yet dental surgery, like medicine and its allied arts, fails largely because the great masses of people cannot afford to take advantage of these arts; but there is another reason why it fails in serving the public as it should.

We see everywhere the struggle for existence. Life lives on life. The fish eats the worm, the man eats the fish and the worm eats the man, a never ending round of pleasure. The microbe is after us and we are fighting the microbe, but while the higher species of animal life may sometimes prey on other species, they live at peace among themselves and even practice mutual help.

Unfortunately, we seem to have lost this instinct of the beast and have not yet reached the age of reason, nor the full stature of manhood, for we are still at war with ourselves. We live in a "dog eat dog" society. Classes, corporations and even dental associations and individuals are at war, and this modern cannibalism exists between the professions and the public they serve. Everywhere we see the sign "For sale or to let," and the professions are to-day for the most part on a commercial basis, and the relation of buyer and seller is necessarily antagonistic. The dentist is selling his services, his patients are the purchasers, and, therefore, their interests clash.

Does short measure or water the milk, or does formaldehyde bring some prosperity to the milkman, it is not good for the public. I have seen gold crowns which had a few years previously been put on over perfectly sound or slightly decayed teeth because there was more money in it than in a filling, and the dentist needed the cash. And the struggle for existence of man with man becomes keener every day and tends to develop not the ethical and social side of man's nature, but the baser and more selfish tendencies, and the ignorance of the public is not the breeding place in which these tendencies thrive. Imposition is ever the penalty of ignorance.

The plumber and carpenter have not much opportunity to take advantage of our ignorance. We know when the water pipe or the house leaks, but we know less of the requirements of our teeth and practically nothing of sickness. Whether we need our appendix removed or a dose of salts, it is not for us, but for the surgeon to decide, and it is not right that this financial factor should thus stand between men and their duty to the public, and in many cases make it so much easier to be dishonest than to serve the public justly.

This antagonism is not confined to any one system of healing. Some years ago I knew a mentalist who charged a victim \$50 for trying to remove the cause—the tooth—and relief was immediate.

Here is a true account of how this relation between the professions and the public works sometimes.

A friend and well known physician in charge of a public hospital related this instance to me some years ago:

A brother practitioner, in a small town of Ontario, consulted with him regarding the operation for appendicitis. The proposed victim was a country boy suffering from severe stomach ache, and his mother had \$400 which the doctor needed badly. The town was horribly healthful, so much so that one of the undertakers had moved away.

The doctor told the boy's mother the usual story, "immediate operation necessary." The appendix was removed, the \$400 changed hands. The mother was grateful and the doctor had the experience and the cash.

The gentleman who told me this story assured me that three-fourths of all surgical operations were based on finance and habit and unnecessary, and that over 99 per cent. of the surgery we to-day have would be eliminated if the people knew how to live, especially how to eat, drink and exercise.

But the relationship between men; the system of commercialism, not individuals, are to blame, and from personal knowledge I gladly declare that no class of men in the world freely give more of themselves or bear more of the burdens of humanity than the physician.

Operative Dentistry

Dr. H. Hipple, Dean of Dental Department, Creighton University,
Omaha, Neb.

(Read before the American Institute of Dental Teachers, Ann Arbor,
January 27th, 1915.)

In all of our colleges operative dentistry is taught in the lecture room, in the technic laboratory, and in the infirmary. In the lecture room the student is taught the principles that underlie all dental operations. In the technic laboratory he performs operations upon inanimate objects, not only for the purpose of fixing the principles in his mind, but in order that his hand and his eye may be trained as well. In the infirmary the student is taught to apply all that he has learned in the lecture room, and all the skill that he has acquired in the laboratory, to the treatment of oral lesions, under conditions approximating those of a private practice.

I believe that the instruction should be given in the order named. I believe that class-room instruction should precede the work of the technic laboratory, and that the student should be taught what he is going to do, and how he is going to do it, before he attempts any operation. I know that some of our best teachers consider that until a student has actually performed an operation, or at least attempted it, he will derive little benefit from any lecture on the subject. They tell us that students learn by doing, which is true. They tell us that students who have attempted operations and have failed will pay closer attention to a dissertation on the subject than those who have had no practical experience, which may also be true;

and, acting in accordance with these ideas, it is the custom in some schools to have the students perform a variety of operations in the technic laboratory before taking up the lecture course. So eminent an authority as Dr. Black, in his monumental work on Operative Dentistry, recommends that Volume II, which deals with technical procedures in Filling Teeth, be given as a text-book to the Freshman class, and completed during the junior year, and that Volume I, which treats of the Pathology of the Hard Tissues of the Teeth, be studied during the senior year. In other words, the treatment of the disease is to be studied before the disease itself. As a reason for this recommendation, he says that "In order to read understandingly of typhoid fever, for instance, one must have had much practical observation of the disease." The truth of this is obvious, but it is also obviously true that unless one knows what typhoid fever is, what tissues are involved, and something about their pathology, he will not be able to observe understandingly. As a matter of fact, the more a man knows about the pathology of typhoid fever, the more he will learn from clinical observation; and the more clinical experience he has had, the better he will be able to understand its pathology. The same is true of our lecture and laboratory courses. To get the best results, in my opinion, we must carry them on together, with the class-room instruction in advance of the laboratory work. Three years is a very short time in which to give a student the theoretical knowledge and the practical training necessary to fit him for his life's work. We all realize that we ought to have four years. In order to make the most of what time we have, however, I believe that the lecture course in operative dentistry should start with the beginning of the Freshman year, and end with the close of the senior year, and that during that entire time the student should be doing practical work of some sort, although not necessarily of a strictly operative nature.

While the lecture course should be arranged so as to cover the ground systematically, I do not think that it should be divided in such a way that the subject matter of each year will be separate and distinct from that of the others. That method may be applicable to some of the branches of our curriculum, but not to operative dentistry. A student will absorb a certain amount of information in regard to an operation when it is first explained to him in the lecture room, but when he attempts it in the laboratory, he will usually find that his knowledge is very incomplete. The next time he hears it explained he will understand it better, and when he has actually performed the operation on a patient he will be able to understand things which otherwise would be almost meaningless to him. Our teaching must be graded, and adapted to the comprehension and capabilities of our students. In describing an operation to Freshmen, we should confine ourselves to those things that a Freshman can understand; but a Senior is able to appreciate instruction of an advanced character, and is entitled to receive it. Each class, in my judgment, should be handled separately, and receive its own course of lectures.

When I speak of instruction in the lecture room, I do not mean cut and dried lectures, read or recited to the class. If the teacher has nothing to offer his students but a mass of facts, to be taken

down in the form of notes and memorized, I think it would be better to have the student do his practical work first. What I mean by lecture room instruction is real instruction, the kind that trains the perceptive powers of the student, that makes him think, that leads him from the known to the unknown and really educates him. Let me illustrate what I mean. Suppose we wish to teach a class of Freshmen the form that is to be given to a simple occlusal cavity. We might tell them that the outline of the cavity should include all fissures, that the floor or seat of the cavity should be flat, that the surrounding walls should meet the seat practically at right angles, that the margins of the cavity should be bevelled, and so on. We might tell them these things, and we might force them to memorize the facts, but we would not be teaching them very much. I think a better method would be to proceed somewhat as follows: Ask the students what we aim to accomplish by filling such a cavity, and by successive questions, if necessary, develop the idea that we are trying to arrest decay, to prevent its recurrence, and to permanently restore the original form of the tooth. Get them to see that in order to arrest decay, and prevent its recurrence, all tissue that is affected, and all tissue that is likely to become affected, must be removed; and when that is clear in their minds they will understand that all fissures must be included, and will have a very fair idea of what must be the outline form of the cavity. Next tell them that such a cavity should be given the form of a box. At once they think of packing-boxes or crayon boxes, and when some one is asked to describe a box, he describes a rectangular one. Some one else is asked to suggest other forms, such as the candy boxes used by confectioners, with the result that square, round, oval and heart-shaped boxes are mentioned. A little further questioning brings out the fact that much as these boxes may differ in their general form, they all have two things in common; each has a flat bottom, and the surrounding walls or sides meet this bottom at right angles, and at this point the teacher is able to emphasize the fact that that is what is meant when we say that a cavity should be given a box-like form. They may then be asked why the cavity should be given a flat seat. Nobody knows. Two or three guess and guess wrongly. The teacher rapidly sketches the outline of a molar on the board, and shows a cavity with a concave pulpal wall. He sketches another with a cavity having a flat pulpal wall. With colored chalk he shows a filling in each cavity, and indicates the cusp of an opposing tooth pressing against each filling near its margin, and asks the class what happens. They tell him that the first filling rolls, and that the other remains stationary. At this point the teacher uses the term "resistance form" for the first time, and talks about it for a few minutes, not so much for the purpose of teaching them something as to crystallize in their minds what they have already learned. In a similar way retention form, bevelled margins, and the other important details of a proper cavity form may be taught, and I contend that the student who has learned the how and the why of these things in the lecture room will do his work in the technic laboratory more intelligently, will do it better, and will derive more benefit from it, than the student who carves a cavity as he is told to carve it by the demonstrator, without knowing what he is doing, or why he is doing it.

In teaching operative dentistry, the problem of combining oral

instruction with the study of text books in such a way as to get the best results is, to my mind, a most serious one. It may be that some teachers have solved this problem, but I cannot claim to have done so. I have tried the lecture method with collateral reading of the text book, and I have tried the assigned lesson and recitation method, and neither has been entirely satisfactory. At the present time I am using a combination of the two methods that suits me better than either, but I realize that it is a compromise rather than a scientific method of teaching. On this phase of my subject, therefore, I shall content myself with a brief recital of my own experience, and a suggestion or two based upon that experience, in the hope that they will stimulate a helpful discussion.

For some years I used the lecture method exclusively. I made my lectures as interesting as possible. I endeavored to make everything so plain that the dullest student could not fail to understand it. The students approved of my method. They learned the theoretical part of operative dentistry almost without effort, by absorption. Of course, I urged them to supplement my lectures by reading of the text book, but few of them did so. What was the result? When those students graduated they were narrow. They knew my favorite theories and my favorite methods. They were familiar with my pet expressions, and some of them could give a very good imitation of my gestures and facial expressions; but all they knew about the subject was what they had obtained from me, and what was worse, they did not know how to obtain additional information. They were not familiar with their text-book. They did not know what it contained or how to use it. Occasionally I would receive letters from recent graduates asking questions, the answers to which could have been obtained from any book on the subject. I finally came to the conclusion that any system of teaching which takes into consideration only those things which must be learned in college, and does not prepare the student to continue his studies after he has graduated, is more or less of a failure. I became convinced that the student should be made familiar with the contents of at least one text-book on operative dentistry, and so I decided to change my system and adopt the recitation method. I tried it for a year, or rather, part of a year. My experiment with the Freshmen lasted, I think, about three weeks. It took me just about that long to find out that they could not read the text-book understandingly. In our school we use the American Textbook of Operative Dentistry. As it aims to cover the entire subject, it naturally starts out with a description of the teeth, and in the opening paragraph, in order that the student may have a clear idea of what he is going to study, the following definition of teeth is given: "The teeth are, morphologically, transformed tissues, belonging to the tegumentary system of animals, and are hard, calcareous bodies, situated in the oral cavity, at the anterior orifice of the alimentary canal." Now what does that mean to a Freshman? What does he know about morphology, or transformed tissues, or the tegumentary system of animals? He is to be congratulated if his preliminary education has taught him what the alimentary canal is, and where its anterior orifice is located.

I wish that somebody would write a book—a little book—on operative dentistry for Freshmen. In that book I wish that he would

tell the Freshman the things he ought to know about operative dentistry, in language that he could understand. I don't think such a book should be a compend, or anything of that sort. It should be a real text-book that would serve as an introduction to the subject. Such books are available for the beginner in Latin, or Chemistry, and should be available for the beginner in Operative Dentistry.

While each Freshman in our school is required to have a copy of the prescribed text, and while I assign certain pages here and there to be read, nearly all my teaching of the Freshman class takes the form of lectures and demonstrations. To the Juniors and Seniors, however, I assign a certain number of pages to be studied, and prepare questions based upon the text. No one knows who is to be called upon to answer any particular question, as no regular order is followed, and the question is always stated before the student's name is announced. I have before me a quiz book, and the students know that every answer is graded, and that the record is taken into consideration in the final summing up of their work. This compels them to study, which is one of the chief advantages of the recitation method. But I do not confine myself to any regular routine. One day I may ask twenty or thirty questions based upon the text, and the next day only five or six. Sometimes the students ask me more questions than I ask them! Sometimes we devote the entire hour to a discussion of one or two phases of our subject, and occasionally we get off the subject entirely. It may not be scientific teaching, and my methods could hardly be called systematic, but I cannot help feeling that in conducting these informal discussions, where the interest of the student is aroused, his imagination excited, and his reasoning powers brought into action, I am doing my best teaching. At any rate I have the consolation of knowing that although I may not have covered the entire subject assigned for the lesson, the students have read the text and have some knowledge of it.

We all appreciate the great value of the technic laboratory in teaching operative dentistry. The introduction of the technic course revolutionized the work of our colleges. It is based upon sound teaching principles, it is adapted to the needs of our students, and it gives excellent results. As dental teachers, we owe a debt of gratitude to Dr. Black, Dr. Weeks, and Dr. Cattell, who were the pioneers in developing this most important feature of dental pedagogics. I shall not enter into any discussion of what should be included in a technic course, or how the teaching should be conducted. We have a commission on that subject which makes valuable reports, and we have an exhibit, from either of which much more can be learned than could possibly be gathered from anything I might say on the subject.

While there may be much room for improvement in our didactic teaching, and while we may still have much to learn in regard to laboratory methods, I believe that the most imperative demand at the present time is for better teaching in our infirmaries. As a matter of fact, we are just beginning to realize that teaching is called for in the infirmary. We are still too apt to regard the clinic room as a place where the student puts into practice what he has been taught elsewhere. We look upon it as a place where the student gains experience rather than knowledge. Of course, the experience is necessary, and its importance to the student can hardly be over-

estimated, but we have to largely overlooked the opportunities for effective teaching in connection with it. We do not even prepare for it. We divide our teaching staff into three classes—professors, lecturers, and demonstrators, and we all know what that classification means. The selection of a professor is a matter that calls for careful consideration as to fitness and ability, but the selection of a demonstrator is too frequently a matter of finding some recent graduate who can be induced to accept a nominal salary for his services. Many schools still seem to think that they have done their full duty to the infirmary when they have placed a competent superintendent in charge of it. But that is not enough. He must have competent assistants. How many demonstrators are selected because of their teaching ability? Yet I submit that a demonstrator who is competent and knows how to teach, can do more effective work standing beside the chair of an operating student than can any professor in the lecture room. We need more demonstrators and better demonstrators, and we need them badly.

I have referred to the importance of scientific teaching in connection with class-room work, and I wish to emphasize its importance in infirmary teaching as well. In this connection we should remember that no student will take as much interest in a mental picture of a tooth, or even in a drawing or model, as he will in a tooth in the mouth of a patient. The teacher standing before his class may grow eloquent in pointing out why a faulty cavity preparation will probably be followed by recurring decay, and how such a result may be avoided, without making a very lasting impression upon the mind of a student; but if that student is asked to replace a filling that has failed in a patient's mouth, and is made to study the reasons for the failure, and then correct the conditions by a proper cavity preparation and filling, the impression is likely to be lasting. But the desired effect will not be produced unless the demonstrator uses proper teaching methods. Suppose, for instance, that decay has recurred at the bucco-gingival and linguo-gingival angles of a proximo-occlusal cavity. The demonstrator might tell the student that the decay was due to the fact that the outline of the cavity had not been sufficiently extended, and direct him to remove the filling, extend the cavity buccally and lingually and give it a flat gingival wall. If the student carried out the instructions he would be learning something, of course, but how much more he would learn if the demonstrator were to question him regarding the movements of food at that point during mastication, the presence or absence of a contact point, the condition of the inter-proximal gum tissue, the relation of the gingival margin to the free margin of the gum, the width of the embrasures and the general tendency of the teeth to decay. Having had class-room instruction in relation to all these things, a little study of the case would enable the student to answer intelligently, and the bearing of these conditions upon the case involved would be impressed upon him. It would no longer be to him simply a filling that had failed, or even a filling that had failed because of improper cavity preparation. He would understand why that particular cavity required a certain kind of preparation to insure permanence of the filling, and under the guidance of the demonstrator would be able to work out the details intelligently. Our students must be taught to observe and to think, but unless we make special

efforts to develop in them the faculties of observation and reason, they will look at things without seeing them, and do their work mechanically. I have used cavity preparation as an illustration, but similar methods may be applied to the teaching of every department of operative dentistry, and incidentally, I may say, to every department of infirmary practice.

In teaching operative dentistry clinically, the teacher has opportunities for emphasizing much of what the student has previously learned. The ideal condition which we are trying to bring about in the mouth suggests physiology, the forms of the teeth recall dental anatomy, cavity preparation is based upon histology, extension for prevention comes from a knowledge of pathology, purulent conditions are explained by bacteriology, bleaching teeth is nothing but applied chemistry, and making an inlay that will fit a cavity, we have recently learned, is simply a matter of physics.

Are we availing ourselves of the teaching opportunities thus presented? Are our demonstrators qualified to do this work? If they are qualified, have we enough of them so that they have the time to do it? If not, why not?—Oral Health.

The Late Dr. Doherty

The late Dr. Doherty was born in Chatham, Ontario, in 1882. Here he attended the public school and later the high school and collegiate, where he graduated with honors, obtaining a first-class teacher's certificate. After attending the model school, he taught a school near Chatham for two years. In the fall of 1902 he entered the R. C. D. S. as a Freshman, the last Freshman class of the three-year course in Dentistry. In 1903-04, Billy, as we called him, was President of his year. He took a very active interest in all college affairs.

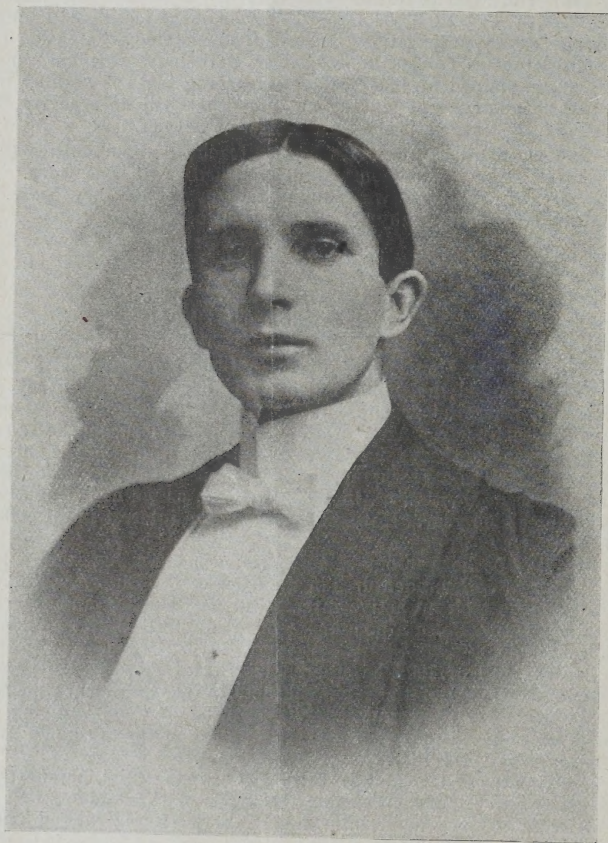
In 1904-05 he was out of college and spent a year and a half in Brantford under indentures in the office of Dr. Button. While in Brantford he took an active interest in the Debating and Literary Society. He was also a popular member of Brant Street Methodist Church choir.

In the fall of 1905 he entered his Senior year at college and became a member of the Hya Yaka staff. He was also a member of Varsity Glee Club and went with them on a tour during the Xmas vacation of that year. He graduated in the spring of 1906, obtaining his L.D.S. and D.D.S. degrees.

During his college course, Billy was always genial, popular, and anxious to do his part in raising the ideals of the students and the profession. He was much interested in his work and ranked among the first men of his class.

Shortly after graduation he purchased a practice at No. 9 College Street, Toronto, where he remained for two years and then moved across to 26 College Street. While here, he became interested in college work as a demonstrator and teacher. His success as a teacher soon brought promotion and he was made professor of Dental Anatomy and Comparative Dental Anatomy. He greatly developed

the teaching of Dental Anatomy. He made the course most interesting and instructive to the students and aroused the admiration of the Dental teachers throughout Canada and the United States. He was a faithful attendant at the Institute of Dental Teachers and was always anxious to take home something to benefit his students. Their work and welfare was always in his mind, and he had many talks with the writer as to how best he might help some backward student.



In spite of his onerous practice and college work, he was asked at the time of the introduction of Dental Inspection in the public schools of Toronto to take charge of the superintending and management of that work. He took up this work with a full realization of the sacrifice it meant, but he was anxious to serve his profession and the community. He spent many extra hours planning and per-

fecting the organization that is now almost complete, and of which the Dental profession ought to be proud.

In July, 1908, Dr. Doherty was married, at Brantford, to Miss Mabel Irene Wolfe of that city. Two children, John, aged five, and Elinor, aged fourteen months, and his wife all survive him. He enjoyed nothing so much as to be at home with his family, and spent much of his spare time with them in his garden, where he had many fine flowers. He was greatly interested in gardening and horticulture.

For the past few months he has successfully conducted a Bible class for men which has grown steadily under his leadership. No matter what he undertook, he always made a success of it.

Dr. Doherty was well known in the profession both in Canada and the United States. He will be greatly missed by the very many personal friends in Toronto, and particularly so by those associated with him in Oral Hygiene work and on the Faculty of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons. He was much loved and honored by all who knew him.

J. A. B., D.D.S.

WHAT A DENTAL NURSE THINKS ABOUT IT.

(By Dymple B. Johnson, Ft. Smith, Arkansas.)

Following are some suggestions which every one can understand and act upon to help along the cause of oral hygiene, by observing real courtesy in a dental office:

1. Get a good night's rest before hand.
2. Wash your hair and dress it simply.
3. Brush your teeth.
4. Take a bath and wear all clean clothes.
5. Wear clothes with a loose collar.
6. Don't say any of the following things. They are not original with you:
 - "Oh, I'm so nervous."
 - "I'd rather do anything else than have my teeth worked on."
 - "Will it hurt?"
 - "Oh, I just hate to have that thing buzzing around in my head."
 - "Do you suppose I'll get another crown in heaven?"
7. Don't blow about the care you take of your teeth. You wouldn't have to visit the dentist if you really used that care, you know.
8. A dentist's capital is his time; don't be a petty thief and steal it by telling him long-winded yarns about the teeth in your family. If he needs any personal history to aid him in diagnosing the case, be assured he knows enough to ask about it. If he doesn't, go to another dentist.
9. Remember the eye teeth are not connected with the eyes and the stomach are not connected with the stomach.
10. Give at least twenty-four hours' notice or keep your appointment.
11. The dentist really is a human being, and the more consideration you show him the better work you'll get.

Newfoundland and Confederation

A. E. Benson, '17.

Last year I wrote a short article for the Hya Yaka on Newfoundland, endeavoring to show your readers how they could very profitably spend a few weeks' vacation in that island colony, rightly named the "Sportsman's Paradise."

I have no doubt that many in our college circles, as well as those outside, are often asking why it is that this little island is contented to remain isolated, and does not throw in her lot with this fair Dominion. I would therefore crave a little space in your journal again for a few lines on this very important subject.

Newfoundland has responsible government, consisting of a governor, who is appointed by the Crown, an Executive Council, elected from the party commanding a majority in the Legislature, and consisting of not more than seven members; a Legislative Council of not more than 15 members nominated by the Governor-in-Council and holding office for life, and a House of Assembly at present consisting of 36 members elected every four years by the vote of the people. In the governing body thus consisting of the Governor representing the King, the Legislative Council representing the House of Lords, and the House of Assembly is vested collectively the legislative power. They have also exclusive jurisdiction over such matters as the public debt and public property, raising money on the credit of the colony by loan, taxation, postal service, trade, commerce, fisheries, etc. The Government is also the custodian of the public funds, from which are disbursed the expenses of the various public services.

This form of government has worked well in Newfoundland, and under it the country has made great and substantial progress. When the great question of Confederation was being considered in this country, Newfoundland was necessarily included in the scheme to complete the union. Two delegates were sent from Newfoundland to the great Confederation Conference, and returned with a draft of the terms on which Newfoundland might become united with the Dominion. The proposals, however, were not received with enthusiasm. The main question was one of terms. What would Canada give in return if Newfoundland surrendered her independence?

However, the question was put before the people of the country in 1869, and at the election the party which favored it met with very great opposition from the start. The Anti-Confederate party were strong in numbers and powerful in organization, and their leader showed himself a most able and indefatigable political campaigner. Many awful tales were told about the heavy taxes that would be imposed,—“ramming the new-born babes down Canadian cannon, bleaching their bones on the desert sands of Canada,” etc. And needless to say such stories as these had a tremendous effect on the simple, illiterate fishermen in many of the smaller villages. The result, however, was an overwhelming defeat for the Confederate party. They were simply annihilated, and from that day to this Confederation has never been put forward before the country as a practical political question.

In 1894 Newfoundland suffered terribly in the bank crash which brought destitution all over the colony. Among other countries, Canada contributed liberally to the funds for the relief of distress among those who were left penniless from this awful calamity.

The time was now opportune again for the question of re-opening negotiations for union between Newfoundland and Canada. A message was sent to the Governor-General of Canada re the matter, and a favorable reply was received; delegates were at once appointed, and on the 4th of April, 1895, a conference was held with the Dominion representatives at Ottawa. After many protracted sessions, negotiations were finally broken off, the Dominion Government refused to accede to the only honorable terms which the Newfoundland delegates could return to propose for the acceptance of the colony. The main difficulty was the refusal of Canada to take over the old debt of the colony. They believed that the island was in such financial straits that any terms offered would be accepted. The greatest of all Canadian statesmen, Sir John A. Macdonald, and the ablest of his successors, Sir Charles Tupper, held firmly to the opinion that the union of Newfoundland with the Dominion was absolutely necessary for Canada, and if negotiations had been in their hands, the terms of union would have been settled. Hade the union been brought about, no doubt Canada would in the long run be the greater gainer.

Should the question be brought forward to-day as a political one, I doubt if it would be considered at all favorably. While there may be many reasons why Newfoundland should confederate with the Dominion, the average Newfoundlander also has as many reasons of his own opposing such a scheme, and until the people are generally impressed with the advantage to be gained, or until the country gets into such financial straits that she sees no possible way of extricating herself, until such a time I fear that Confederation will not be brought about. The people are of a noble character, and in the whole world I do not think there exists a more quiet and orderly population than in Newfoundland. Strangers who go in amongst them are delighted with the curtesy, their simple kindness.

There is no country so free from crime. Their denominational system of education has not done them justice; but Newfoundland has reason to be proud of many of her sons, who, after receiving all the education possible in the homeland, have gone elsewhere and made a name for themselves. Many can be mentioned even in our own city of Toronto, and as for dexterity as boat builders, house carpenters, railroad men and all avocations of the sea, they have few equals. As daring sailors, as sealers on the drifting ice floes, or battling the storms in the frozen Arctic regions, they have no comparers in the world. When the British navy is in need of men to replace any that are lost, where are they found, but among the hardy Newfoundland fishermen.

In spite of all this, Newfoundland as a country has not made the progress she should have made, and I hardly think she will until she comes in closer union or casts in her lot with this Dominion.

When the financial men of this country have become interested enough to find out what stores of wealth lie underneath her soil, as well as in her seas; when the political animosities of partizan hatred

have ceased; when the people have become sufficiently educated along this line of Confederation to note intelligently, regardless of party, and are no longer hoodwinked by selfish partisans,—when that day has come, and I hope it is not far distant, Newfoundland will take one more step forward which will mean new enterprises, new industries, improved communications, and many other advantages which while remaining aloof, she cannot expect to share in or receive the attention which she otherwise would.

Should the day ever come when Canada has her own naval fleet, to whom would Newfoundland look for protection in time of trouble, and again, what an advantage would Newfoundland be to Canada as a naval station. Lying across the mouth of the St. Lawrence River, she would serve as the Gibraltar of Canada.

One thing is sure, Newfoundland will not always remain as she is to-day. Other nations have looked with longing eyes in her direction, so I think it would be to Canada's interest, even if it means a little sacrifice, to try and bring about closer union or Confederation with the little island colony.

"A LOVELY SCENE."

We stood at the bars as the sun went down
 Beneath the hills on a summer day;
 Her eyes were tender and big and brown,
 Her breath as sweet as the new-mown hay.

Far from the west the faint sunshine
 Glanced sparkling off her golden hair;
 Those calm, deep eyes were turned towards mine,
 And a look of contentment rested there.

I see her bathed in the sunlight flood,
 I see her standing peacefully now;
 Peacefully standing and chewing her cud,
 As I rubbed her ears—that Jersey cow.

MUTABILITY.

When lips are cherry-red,
 When eyes are blue,
 "Visions of loveliness"
 I think, don't you?

When eyes are cherry-red,
 And lips are blue,
 "Sone one's been on a lark"
 I think, don't you?

THE HYA YAKA

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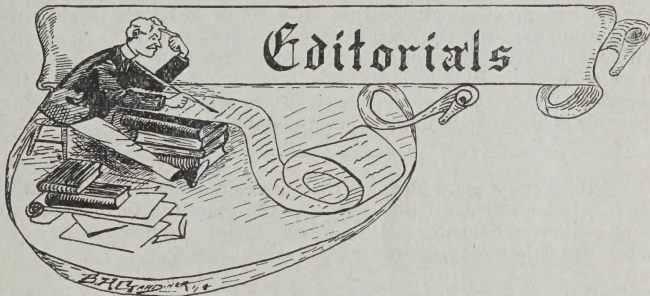
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THE STATE UNIVERSITY AND THE PUBLIC.

At the time when the Provincial University is appealing to the Provincial Legislature for increased revenue it is worth while to consider what return it makes for the money spent on its maintenance. Much of its work is not of a sort that can be appraised by assigning it a pecuniary value, for a university, whatever else it may become, must always be very largely a cultural institution. The time has never been, and the time will never come, when a great seat of liberal arts can afford to shut out from its class-rooms and examination halls the teaching of dead languages, foreign literatures, and the development of civilization in its varied aspects. But there are sometimes chances afforded to universities to make use of their plants and organizations for the practical betterment of their respective communities, and fortunately there is a growing disposition on their part to avail themselves of such opportunities.

A good illustration of this tendency is afforded by what the University of Toronto is doing in the way of producing anti-toxin used for the relief of persons dangerously affected by diphtheria. This is not mere investigatory experimentation, but the actual production of a high-priced specific in quantities and at a cost that bring it within the reach of many who have heretofore been unable

to procure it. The laboratory in which this process is carried on has an annex in the form of an ordinary stable, in which are kept several well-fed and healthy-looking horses, whose special function is to produce anti-toxin, which is drawn from their veins after they have been brought into the condition proper for that purpose by a course of treatment that does not lend itself very well to detailed description. The blood containing the anti-toxin is elaborately treated with a view to cleansing the latter from all impurities, adding an anti-septic to make sure that it will remain sterile, and putting the proper amounts into receptacles suitable for instantaneous application to the patient's throat.

In Toronto alone there has lately been a saving of three hundred dollars a month as the direct result of this new activity of the University, to say nothing of the saving of life and the prevention of hundreds of domestic tragedies that were otherwise inevitable. Nor is diphtheritic anti-toxin the only product with such a record. Tetanus anti-toxin is not produced yet in its entirety, but its cost has been so greatly reduced that on a single order the Red Cross Association has been able to save three thousand dollars as compared with the outlay that would have been entailed by purchase from private parties. It is well to bear these things in mind when the question of the utility of the University is raised, and to remember that this is but a beginning.—Toronto Globe.

We believe a good pleasant time is assured the members of the O. T. C. who will avail themselves of the opportunity of going to camp, either at Kingston or Petawawa, during the first ten days of May. Special announcements will be given later on.

The Hya Yaka is essentially the organ of the students of the R. C. D. S. of Ontario. It exists to set forth the various phases of student life, the relation of students to the College, to the Faculty and Board of Directors, and to each other.

The Locals must, of course, appear particularly attractive; but the primary object of the paper is not to call attention to the eccentricities of the Seniors, the popularity of the Juniors, the marvellous wisdom of the Sophomores, or the crudities of the Freshmen.

Its great mission is to develop the latent talent, which we know exists, and to improve conditions of the entire student body.

Now we are not complaining about physical, moral, spiritual or financial conditions of our present state of affairs, but if we so desire, we can easily develop the mental condition of our columns by each student in the College realizing his duty to contribute something to the advancement of our journal, in fidelity to duty, in helpfulness to others, and by so co-operating materially assisting the betterment of our Hya Yaka. This means you.

The new editor-in-chief wishes to announce that he will be pleased to receive any amount of fair and just criticism, from any of its readers, regarding what appears in our columns. Also, he wishes that any suggestions for the betterment of the journal be sent

in to his address and he will try his utmost to better the conditions, and if possible, satisfy the demands of its readers.

We cannot achieve success without the sanction of public opinion. We are all anxious to find out the sentiment of this feeling of our readers. Send in your grievances or congratulations. We'll be pleased to hear from you.

E. R. B.

"Germany to-day is paying, and for many a day must pay, the price always charged to a people who allow their Government to suppress public discussion of public questions. It is the heavy price of mistaken ideas of themselves, false ideas of others, and perverted ideas on matters of public policy. The moral wreckage of German public opinion is the inevitable result of the prostituting of Germany's institutions of education and information to the political purposes of the military autocrats. The cup of staggering and bitterness which the German people shall presently be compelled to drink is the brew of ignorance and deception prepared through a whole generation by Bismarck and his successors who dominated the German press and dictated its policy in the interests of national arrogance and the diplomacy of deceit.

In Britain, in the British Dominions, and in the United States the power of government is in the hands of the people. Democracy cannot live if the freedom of the Press is forbidden by an autocratic Government or destroyed by the subsidies of sinister private interests."

SPECIAL NOTICE RE HYA YAKA STAFF, 1915-16.

Those wishing to become members of the Hya Yaka staff can make application in writing to the business manager or editor-in-chief, stating past experience and other qualifications. The following positions are available for the year of 1915-16: Two associate editors, a local editor, assistant local editor, sporting editor, assistant sporting editor, personal and Y.M.C.A. editor, reporting editor, and poet. Applications received at any time before close of this session will receive due consideration.

The Hya Yaka office will be open daily between hours of 5 and 5.30 p.m. to receive copy and discuss matters of business.

J. H. REID,

E. R. BIER.

HYA YAKA STAFF DINNER.

A dinner will be given to the staff on the evening of March 9th (subject to change), at the Carls-Rite Hotel. An outside speaker will address the meeting. Particulars may be had at the Hya Yaka office.

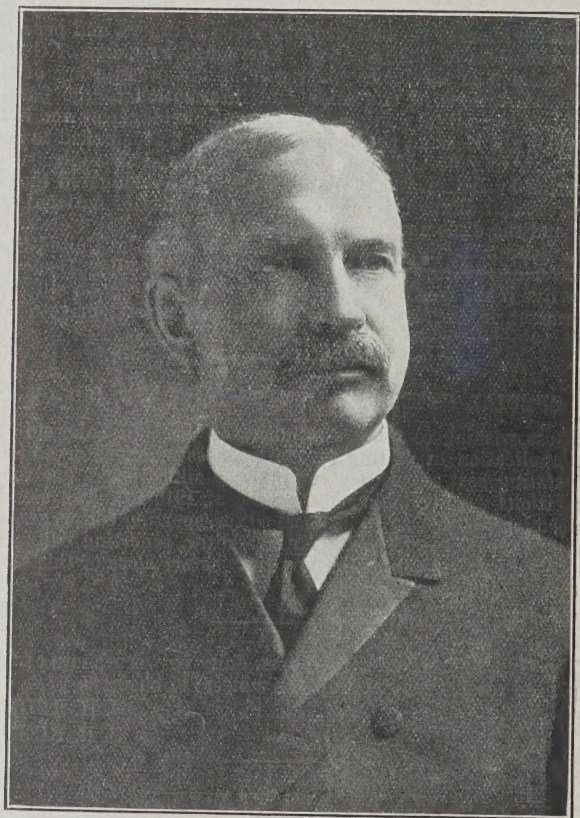
J. H. REID,

E. R. BIER.

Personals

On February 8th, while the Junior class was busily engaged in the bacteriology laboratory attempting to broaden their intellect with regard to the nature of disease-producing organisms, they were favored by a visit from Dr. S. N. Johnson of Chicago.

Dr. Johnson spoke to the class about fifteen minutes, but his remarks were so foreible and delivered in such an impressive manner that they must have made a marked impression on every student.



C. H. Johnson.

He referred to the times, which have long since passed, when he used to be a student in the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario, of which he is a graduate; of the great change which has come over the study of dentistry since that time, the greater knowledge of our subject and the improved facilities for studying the different subjects of our department.

Dr. Johnson emphasized the necessity of every graduate, connecting himself with some live Dental Society, as the only means of keeping a practitioner in line with the phenomenal progress which our profession has made and continues to make over the entire world. During the address, Dr. Johnson paid the very highest tribute to our staff, and especially our beloved Dean, whom he had respected as a professor, but now loved still as a professor, but also as a friend. These remarks from such an individual as Dr. Johnson, whose persistent efforts, crowned with success, have made him one of the bright and shining lights of dentistry in America, speaks volumes for the high state of efficiency which our school has reached, and the high standing which we are given in the estimation of a "truly great man" in dentistry.

Miss Clarkson, chief clerk in the general office, is spending a few weeks' holidays at her home in Woodstock.

Mr. Musselman, representing the Synthetic Cement Company of Philadelphia, gave a clinic to the Junior Class on February 16th. He thoroughly explained the working qualities and manipulation of the cement. The demonstration was watched with interest by each member, the entire class being present.

Among the graduates who attended the At-Home were: B. R. Gardiner, J. A. Duff, I. H. Ante, R. G. Ward, T. G. Hollingshead, J. Allan.

In connection with the Parliament meeting January 28th, the students had the pleasure of listening to an address delivered by Dr. W. E. Struthers, Chief Medical Health Inspector of Schools. Dr. Struthers, throughout his address, pointed out the relation which the dentist bears to general health, and also the importance of the dentist taking an active part in all municipal affairs. At the close of the meeting, F. J. Lawrence, '15, on behalf of the R. D. S., tendered a vote of thanks to the speaker, after which the orchestra rendered several pleasing selections, under the leadership of Mr. Tom Jones, assisted by L. D. McLaurin.

MATERIA MEDICA.

An Anogesic is a drug which destroys intestinal worms.

An Anodyn is a drug which prevents the growth of intestinal worms.

DENTS. ANNUAL AT-HOME.

The Royal College of Dental Surgeons held their annual at-home in the Metropolitan Assembly Hall on College Street. The hall was made attractive by various patriotic ensigns and University pennants of different faculties, as well as the display of ferns and palms.

Dr. Walter Willmott, representing the Faculty, received about two hundred guests with the assistance of the patronesses, Mrs. McDonagh, who looked pretty in moonlight plush, with corsage of black embroidery, gold and silver edged with skunk; Mrs. Seecombe, painted chiffon, over palest pink satin, edging of black velvet; Mrs. A. E. Webster, violet satin with white lace corsage and bouquet of



Killarney roses; Mrs. W. E. Cummer, pink satin and white lace. Among others present were noted Miss Moore, wine colored silk velvet, trimmed with ermine, and bouquet of violets and lilies of the valley; Miss Johnston, a pale blue chiffon over satin, with gold

girdle; Miss Edwards, white satin with pointed tunic and corsage of silver tissue, embroidered with yellow; Miss Woodley, black net over apricot satin; Miss Spencer, cream crepe-de-chene, with ermine trimmings; Miss Strachan, a very effective gown of pink chiffon, trimmed with white over lace; Mrs. Dawson, old rose silk crepe with lace and fur trimmings; Miss Marie Spafford, mauve ninon over yellow satin; Miss Ashby, white and cream lace; Miss Farr, white satin and black trimmings; Miss Elsie Clark, white satin and lace trimmings; Mrs. Halstead, old rose satin with tunic corsage of black satin; Miss McKernan, flame colored satin, with skunk edging; Miss Hett (Berlin), royal blue chiffon over black satin; Miss Whittaker, white tulle over satin, silver basque and bouquet of Richmond roses; Miss Wilson, jetted net over pale blue, with black velvet corsage; Miss Nicholson, pink satin and lace; Miss Dallimore, gown of saxe blue satin and tulle with pink roses; Miss Hicks, pale pink with spotted net and pale blue girdle with bouquet of lilies and white roses; Miss Bedford, yellow satin and lace and basque edged with fur and bouquet of red roses; Miss Sutton, black tulle over white satin; Miss MacLean, white brocaded satin corsage and tunic of black lace; Miss Breckon, pink satin and lace; Miss Murton, white satin and pink roses; Miss Shunk, yellow satin and lace, corsage bouquet of pink roses.

The Reception Committee, which contributed much to the success of the dance, was composed of H. K. Richardson, H. Algoe, F. Canning, while the At-Home Committee, in charge of A. Gordon Lough, looked after the pleasure of all guests. Among the professors and ex-graduates present were Drs. Seecombe, Webster, Dawson, Minns, Duff, Ante, Allan, Ward, Hollingshead, Davis, Gardiner. Among the students present were Eaid, Boyd, Godfrey, Richardson, Pilkey, Jamieson, Lewis, Alford, Bier, Priestman, MacLean, McPhee, Wright, Boyle, Walsh, Robinson, Thompson, Stuart, Parker, Dixon, Sinclair, Hagey, Ross, Herrington, Roos, Reid, Murphy, Wicks, Beechley, Brisebois, Bell, Murray, Rodgers, James, Sheldon, Ingram, Kelley, E. Bell, Curle, Leggo.

An English minister, on vacation in the North of Scotland, was requested to give a sermon at a rural church in the vicinity of his house. He took as his text, the Prodigal Son, and he began:

"The Prodigal Son left his father and went away for years and years, and the father wept because of his absence and when the son returned the father said unto his servants, 'Bring forth the fatted calf I have kept these years and years and we shall——' But an old Scotch farmer could stand it no longer, and growled, 'Ye're a leer, it would hae been a coo by noo.'"

Left! right! left! right!

A young recruit was happy quite

Until the "head" in drill

Said, "Sir, which leg comes after which?"

This raised his mind to such a pitch,

His brains got muddled in a "hitch,"

And, faith, he's wondering still.

Athletic World



DENTS, 7; ST. MIKES, 1.

Just to show St. Mikes how good they really were, Dents, displaying their true form, trounced the wearers of the green to the tune of 7—1 at the Varsity Stadium, in a closely contested game, on Tuesday, February 4th.

St. Mikes, bent on administering a defeat to the speedy Dental septette, strengthened their line-up considerably by several changes, while the personnel of the Dents' team was also somewhat altered. Billy Chartrand, for the first time this season, donned his hockey uniform and played a whale of a game at centre ice, considerably strengthening the team, while Anderson replaced MacDonald, who was indisposed.

The game throughout was clean and fast, and proved very interesting to the spectators present. Combination was in evidence all through the game. St. Mikes during the first period would break away three and four abreast in one final effort to stem the tide of defeat, but only once could they break through the strong Dental College defence for a score. Beaton and Deans displayed wonderful defensive work, breaking up rush after rush, while Smith in goal stopped shots from all directions and cleared very cleverly. Billy Chartrand and "Haggy" Zinn were always dangerous and kept their opponents on the "qui vive" the entire game. Chartrand's speed and Zinn's stick-handling completely bewildered the St. Mikes defence, and was responsible for the majority of the goals. Mulvihill and Anderson were always in the right place at the right time and fitted in well in the combination plays. All the forwards back-checked consistently and were quite unselfish while in possession of the puck.

St. Mikes, although they are now eliminated from the race for Jennings Cup honors, were indeed a fast team, every man being an excellent skater and clever stick-handler.

Gordon Murray, '18, handled the bell to the entire satisfaction of all. The Dents' line-up: Goal, Smith; left defence, Deans; right defence, Beaton; rover, Zinn; centre, Chartrand; right wing, Anderson; left wing, Mulvihill; spares, Cook, Boyd.

DENTS, 6; PHARMACY, 1.

In what was probably the fastest Jennings Cup game of the season, the speedy septette from Royal College managed to emerge with the long end of a 6—1 score against the clever aggregation of puck-chasers from the School of Pharmacy, at the Arena Gardens, Friday night, February 5th.

The game itself was a grand exhibition of Canada's winter game, and as was expected, was exciting throughout. For the third time, these teams were to battle for supremacy and this time for the group honors.

Dents were without the services of Captain Jimmy MacDonald, who, being ill, was replaced by Anderson at right wing. Otherwise the team was intact. With the large ice surface at their disposal, both teams showed to good advantage and displayed bursts of speed that would put many intermediate O.H.A. teams to shame. Play for the first two periods was indeed well divided, both goal-tenders having plenty of hot ones to take care of. The defence work of both teams was exceptionally good, while Dents' forwards back-checked like fiends. The first period ended without a score, while in the second, Pharmacy tallied first, but Dents retaliated in a few minutes and thus the score stood 1—1 and one period to go. Play was so fast that either team might be expected to blow at any, and when Dents, led by Billy Chartrand, attacked the Pharmacy defence with pretty combination plays, the fireworks started and in ten minutes the garnet and light blue had cinched the game, having scored five times. The Pharmacy rooters had quieted down after having vainly exhorted their men to step out, and the Dents' supporters were in supreme command.

Jimmy Lowe was the Pharmacy star, and worked hard to pull out a victory for his team. Of the Dents, Billy Chartrand was probably the most effective man, while Zinn, as of yore, displayed rare ability and judgment while in possession of the puck.

Mulvihill and Anderson played consistently and handled their checks admirably, both being conspicuous by their back-checking. Beaton made many brilliant rushes and was equally as good on the defensive. Deans carried the puck down often and was always there when needed on the defence. Smith in goal, although not as busy as the Pharmacy goal-tender, made many brilliant stops. Charlie Gage of football fame refereed a very impartial game, giving entire satisfaction. The Dents' line-up: Goal, Smith; left defence, Deans; right defence, Beaton; rover, Zinn; centre, Chartrand; right wing, Anderson; left wing, Mulvihill; spares, Cook, Boyd.

DENTS vs. FORESTRY.

For the second time in two years, Dents and Forestry have clashed in the semi-finals for the Jennings Cup. This year's game

resulted the same as last year, namely, a decided win for Dents. The fracas was staged at the Arena on Thursday, February the 16th, between 5 and 6 p.m., before a fairly large audience of Dents, with very few Forestry men in sight. Gordon Murray officiated as referee and started the game at 5.15 p.m. Right from the start it was evident that Forestry was outclassed. Zinn netted the first one after four minutes of play. Cook went off and MacDonald came on. After a few minutes of desultory playing, "Happy" Zinn was hurt. His recovery was quick, though, and directly after the face-off, which was in the Dent end of the ice, Billy Chartrand carried the puck down to the Forestry defence and shot. It struck an opponent's stick and glanced into the net. The half ended Dents, 2; Forestry, 0.

The second half was a little better exhibition of hockey than the first, but that doesn't imply very much. Dents were all over them like a tent, and in five minutes Zinn beat the goal keeper for another. Forestry worked hard and for the first time since the beginning of the game had a weak shot on goal. From then on, it was just a matter of fooling around to put in the time. In a bombardment of the Forestry nets, Chartrand batted the last score of the game home. The final score was, Dents, 4; Forestry, 0.

At no time was there any doubt about the result of the game. The whole thing was a pipe as far as work went, and a burlesque as a hockey match. Our boys did not have to extend themselves and, therefore, did not try to make the defeat any more humiliating. The dent defence was unbeatable, and the forwards were good. MacDonald seemed lost at right wing, and, besides, had only recently recovered from a severe attack of grippe. His playing was handicapped.

The team is due to win the Jennings Cup again this year, unless something unforeseen happens, and certainly deserve credit; but more of that when the time comes.

The line-up: Goal, Smith; defence, Beaton, Deans; rover, Zinn; left wing, Mulvihill; centre, Chartrand; right wing, MacDonald (Cook).

It had to come, that dread and cruel good-bye—

That day when lips, no longer brave, made moan;
When each from each we turned, you and I,
And I was left to live my life alone.

Friend, through long years of sorrow and success,

One with me always, firm, staunch and true,
I would have felt our bitter parting less,
Had friendship's roots not gone so deep from you.

Never by me shall that hour be forgot,

That hour of pain when you, my friend of youth,
Were wrenched away and I, relieved a lot,
Speeded your going—wicked, aching tooth.

Midsummer Dream

By David Siegel, '16.

The incidents forming the substance of this article occurred one midsummer's evening. I was so exceedingly amused, as well as impressed, by what I saw and heard, that I hope I may be pardoned for making a note of what may appear to be uninteresting common-places, incident in the life of any large city.

Saturday evening's usual bedlam of noisy activity is soon to be added to by a gathering of the "faithful," to wit, the Salvation Army, which proceeds to disseminate both oratory and music, and of the latter instrumental and choral to the doubtful enjoyment or amusement of an ever-increasing audience.

Between the exhortations of the embryo Ciceros and the solos of the future Carusos, it is difficult to tell which leaves the better impression upon the casual listener. Being very fond of music, I must confess that in spite of some of the mile-a-minute ascending and descending notes of the cornet, the crescendos, diminuendos and staccatos of the trombone, and the painful absence of harmony of the entire band of amateur musicians, I was somewhat fascinated, but only until the hymns were repeated so many times ad nauseam that I was glad when the rushing street car, with its accompanying cloud of dust, drowned out the music which had become as suddenly obnoxious to me as it was at first pleasing.

Hardly had the rumble of the street car died away, when I found myself listening to the strains of the "Merry Widow" produced from an ancient one-footed box organ, the handle of which was being turned as usual by a hoary son of the land of "macaroni and olives." It seems that the passing of the hat by Sousa's successor was not productive of sufficient "soldes" for him to continue his musical festival, for I heard his "Il Trovatore" no more, but instead found myself listening to some unprintable language deliciously flavored with ironical compliments, and uttered so swiftly that I almost imagined that I was listening to an enactment of Webster having his little argument with his friend Hayne.

Imagine my surprise at beholding a four-foot-four emerald-islander of about sixty, a little the worse for the liquid that inebriates, holding a bunch of celery in one hand, and as if that formidable weapon was not enough, he unbuckled his belt as additional ammunition, and along with his choice invective referred to above, intimidates a six-foot Scotchman who religiously embraces the telegraph pole for protection from the onslaught of the irate Irishman, and all because said Irish accused said Scotch of pushing him from the sidewalk.

The excitement here had hardly cooled down when from one of the neighboring alleys there emitted the yelps and howls from what promised to develop into a dog-fight a la Constantinople but for the prompt arrival in brass buttons of a certain branch of the law, who ended the controversy between the dogs and imparted some wholesome advice to the citizens of Toronto assembled to "move on."

U. OF T. CLEARING HOSPITAL.

The first call to arms has been well answered by the Dental College. On the ninth of February the Senior class was told of a vacancy for a Dental student in the Clearing Hospital being organized for active service, which was to be composed of fifth year Medical students. The next day eleven from the ranks of '15 applied for the position. The authorities agreed to take two Dents, but the selection was no easy task. After consulting the Faculty Council and the Officers' Training Corps records, Messrs. R. H. Atkey and A. G. Lough were chosen. They were both recommended by the Faculty to receive their degrees, and Mr. Atkey had not missed one drill of the O. T. C. during the five months since its organization. at the old General Hospital, and expect to be moved to France at a moment's notice.

A Clearing Hospital, or, as it is officially known, a Casualty Clearing Station, is about the busiest place on the field of battle. A wounded soldier is picked up by the Field Ambulance, a field dressing applied to his wound, and he is hurried to the Clearing Hospital. Here he is given the necessary treatment, and is kept until he can be transported back to a Stationary Hospital. No invalid stays there longer than forty-eight hours, for they must make room for the next casualties. It is the focus of all A.M.C. work. All the wounded are brought into it, and are sent back to one of the base hospitals.

In France at the present time, each one of these units, with a staff of about seventy-five, handled an average of seven thousand cases a week. That means after a lively day at the front the A.M.C. men work twenty-four hours at a stretch.

A Clearing Station is the ideal way to see the war. It must be very mobile; it carries no such luxuries as tents, and stays just a few miles behind the firing line. There are about twenty-five fifth year Meds., twenty fourth year Meds., and two Dents. in this unit. The latter will specialize on broken jaws and tooth trouble. About twenty-five orderlies are being taken to do the rough work. Our boys are making a big sacrifice for King and country, but they will never regret it. Three cheers for Lough and Atkey!

HAND-SHAKING DISCONTINUED FOR SOME TIME.

Excitement ran high at the R. C. D. S. Building, among the students of first, second and third years, on Monday evening, February, 15th, when the annual election of officers of the various Parliamentary and Year offices were held.

For the past week the candidates have not only assumed the air of a Jesuit, but have in way become nuisances. The general throng welcomed the elimination contest, which should free them from eager solicitations and hearty hand-shakings for another few months.

To enliven the proceedings during the waiting for returns, the usual programme of boxing, wrestling and tug-of-war bouts was

staged before a very highly enthusiastic and somewhat appreciative audience.

The election for Students' Parliament, Hya Yaka, Royal Dental Society, Joint Committee for '15-'16, are:

President of Parliament—E. H. Clarke (accl.).

Treasurer of Parliament—H. B. Legate.

Year Presidents—Senior Year, J. Roland Crockett; Junior Year, W. H. Scott; Soph. Year, H. Reid.

Editor-in-Chief of Hya Yaka, E. Roy Bier.

Business Manager—J. H. Reid (accl.)

Secretary—W. J. Taylor.

Treasurer—H. Arnott.

Chairman At-Home Committee—E. F. Jamieson.

Joint Committee—L. E. Harriman, H. J. Mullett and E. J. Robb, tie.

Royal Dental Society—H. James.

Presidents of Athletic Committees—Basketball, R. M. Barbour; Track Club, C. L. Grant; Hockey, H. L. Smith; Rugby, W. C. Leggett; Football, H. R. Conway.

Picture and Motto Committee—B. E. Eaid, R. G. McMillan, R. J. Godfrey.

Can Clarence compose clever comics, containing cuteness, clean comedy, clear-cut, classical couplings, cheering chatter? Clarence can.

Could cold-hearted, college-bred critics comfort Clarence, compounding certain contemptible charlatans? Considerate censoring censors certainly could. Consequently, Clarence contributes carefully compounded compositions, coveting commendations combining cash considerations. Clarence's credit crumbling creates cussedness. Clarence consumes corn, cabbage, chicken, carp, catfish, cucumbers, celery, carrots, cauliflower, currants, cherries, cantaloupes, chestnuts, coconuts, coffee, cheese, crackers, cloves, chocolate, candy, clams, clabber, cream, crullers, cigars, cigarettes, caramels, cake, crabs, costing considerable currency.

Cannonading creditors cause Clarence consternation. Contemplating, Clarence concludes censoring critics can comprehend circumstances. Clarence confronts critics, crying: "Cough. Coin can cure Clarence's crippled credit."

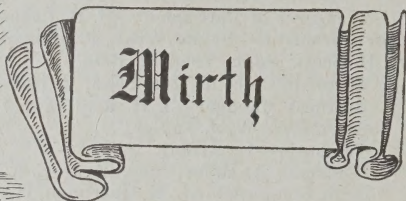
Considerable conversation commences. Critics consult cashier. Conversation continues. Critic convinces cashier. Consequently, Clarence cashes check carrying cashier's cognomen.

MICHAEL J. SONNENLEITER.

Covington Street, Baltimore, Md.

During a certain battle, the colonel of an Irish regiment noticed that one of his men was extremely devoted to him and followed him everywhere. At length he remarked: "Well, my man, you have stuck by me well to-day."

"Yis, sor," replied Pat, "shure, me mither said me, said she, 'just stick to the colonel, Patrick, me boy, an' you'll be all roight. Thim colonels never gets hurted.'"



"This is a foine country, Bridget!" exclaimed Livett, who had but recently arrived in Canada. "Shure it's generous everybody is. I asked at the post office about sendin' money to me mither, and the young man tells me I can get a money order for tin dollars for tin cints! Think of that, now!"

"I'm sorry I married you! You're a brute! I saw you on the corner at two o'clock this morning rugging a lamp post."

"Well, gee-whiz, Mary, who'd a-thought you'd ever be jealous of a lamp post?"

Poor Craig!

Little Jimmy came to Toronto from his Northern Ontario home, where he had never seen a colored person. One day when he was out walking with his Uncle, Fred Lawson, they happened to pass a colored woman, and the little fellow asked:

"Say, Uncle Fred, why did that woman black her face?"

"Why, she hasn't blacked her face—that is her natural color," replied the uncle.

"Is she black like that all over?" asked Jimmie.

"Why, yes."

"Gosh, Uncle Fred, you know everything, don't you?"

Waiter: What will it be, sir? Sauerkraut or Pate de foie Gras?
Atkinson, '15, Detroit: Neither; ham and eggs. I am neutral.
(Sounds of an ambulance bell coming.)

Mills, '16 (earnestly): Why, Grace, the fact is as plain as the nose on your face.

Grace (pouting): Everybody but you says I have got a pretty nose.

Buttons: Get up! Get up! the hotel's on fire; everybody up but you.

McLachlan, '18: Richt ye are, laddie; but if I do, mind ye, I'll no pay for the bed.

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C. L. DALY
and Avoid Worry

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GRATEFUL AND SUSTAINING after Anaesthesia, Extractions
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OUR LUNCH TABLETS, plain and with cocoa flavour, relished
by children.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO.

MONTREAL, CANADA

Grant, '16 (bursting about news of the big city and the R.C.D.S. mainly concerning himself): Why, dad, I was simply great in the relay events.

Dad: Great! my boy. Very good, you will be handy around home. Ma is just ready to relay the carpets.

After a young man rings a girl's door bell about so often, it is up to him to ring her finger. Now, Butch, come across.

The Mathematician: Division street is in the directory. Why have the other branches of my favorite subject been ignored.

Seigel, '16: Multiplication and addition will be found in the ward.

As the result of a private interview with Mr. Howard James, perhaps more commonly known as Senator James, it has been learned that four of the Junior class intend, as soon as they graduate, founding a Dental College in South America. Mr. James being a very busy man, could only give our reporter a few minutes of his time, as he has been particularly busy of late helping his boon-companion, ex-President Taft, with his speeches, and as a consequence we did not get many details. However, we learned that the company is to be composed of Mr. James, Mr. Eaid, Mr. Leggitt (chief), and our mutual friend, Mr. Crolly Rackett.

Bob, we understand, is to be dean. He will no doubt be very much at home in the land of his original ancestors. Some think he has made a mistake and should have gone to Spain, where he might have been instrumental in putting an end to that terrible vice, bull fighting, as Bob is particularly adept in the art of shooting.

Bruce is to officiate in the reception room, receiving our Southern neighbors, and incidentally giving the ladies instruction in the art of trimming hats, as this is one of Eaid's newest accomplishments (so the boys say).

Chief Legget will preserve law and order in the instruction. We would advise him, however, to leave that new hat behind, as it might cause too much consternation amongst the natives, and the monkeys would be tempted to try to make an improvement in that gentleman by substituting his present "bean" with a good respectable cocoanut.

Mr. Rackett, president-elect for his Senior year, is to be president of the institution, and we all feel sure that in a short time he will be president of the continent of South America.

Dentistry is certainly to be one of the leading professions in a very short time, if this report is true. Our College is certainly to be congratulated in having four such enterprising and self-sacrificing young men enrolled. They will no doubt win much fame and do so much good that when they stand before St. Peter at the gate, that worthy notable will say, "Enter in, ye extractors of teeth."

THE NIGHT

"Comrades, here's to 'The Day'—the day of our enemy's fall!
We're not particular how they fall, so long as they fall—that's all.
Here's to our Empire's glory; loud let be our praise;
Not not so much for heroic deeds, not at all for our widows' weeds,
Nor for the mother whose poor heart bleeds,
Nor for the sons who fall—
But fill your glasses every one and drink to the fall of the innocent son;
Of the innocent son and the innocent one,
Drink to their fall—that's all!"

Was it "The Day" for which you longed?
What of "The Night," so thickly thronged
With darksome deeds and cowardly stealth
And visions of great and unholy wealth;
With the serpent's glide to the hallowed nest,
Where the mother clasps her babe to her breast;
With the treacherous signal, "All is well,"
But a thirst so intense only known in Hell—
A thirst for the blood of man, woman and child,
And heap upon heap you see them piled?

To "The Night" you drank—not the moonlit night,
Its path strewn with lovers, their faces bright;
With Cupid astride of some tall treetop,
Shooting his darts and letting them drop,
And smiling the smile of his heavenly glee
As he painted pictures of homes to be;
Of the cherubs who'd come those homes to bless;
Of infinite love—no wickedness.

You drank to "The Night of Thunderstorm,"
Of the lover from his sweetheart torn,
Of love's destruction, of hate supreme,
That would flow in a devastating stream,
Till father and mother and brother and maid,
All headlong hurled in the mad cascade,
Would be swept by the force of the hellish tide
To eternal perdition—or cast aside,
To be trodden upon by the iron heel,
Or buffeted hard by the fist of steel.

To "The Night" you drank! Do you recognize
That "Night" with its awful sacrifice—
That "Fight" with its agonizing cries
For mercy to children and mothers and wives?

But the "Night" is far spent and the dawn is near—
The darksome hours are breaking clear.
Now out of the depths methinks I hear
The voice of stern command, and I fear
The Avenger of needless death will say:
"Found wanting—thou art weighed in the balance to-day."

—F. Avery Ritchie.

Some Practical Suggestions in Prosthesis

By Irwin H. Ante, D.D.S., Toronto.

The following are some suggested procedures in laboratory technique. They have all been used by the writer with success and are offered to the profession in the hope that others may find them of value in increasing interest in the laboratory end of dental practice.

Plaster.—I strongly advocate the use of "Made in Canada" goods, but I am sorry to say that it seems almost impossible to get good Canadian plaster. Invariably during the process of vulcanizing the plaster will break down and wash out of the flask, with very disastrous results to the piece of work contained. To remedy this defect it is necessary to let the case stand for one or two hours after flowing, previous to placing it in the vulcanizer; also after vulcanizing do not relieve the pressure in the vulcanizer too quickly. Avoid the use of flasks with large holes.

Most of the plaster dealers keep the barrels of plaster in an old shed exposed to weather conditions. Plaster readily takes up moisture from the air, and, as a result, one gets a slow-setting plaster. When ordering Canadian plaster again, see that you get a barrel from a fresh stock and keep it in a dry place in the office. French's model plaster overcomes all of these troubles and is no doubt cheaper in the end.

Investment. —Plaster is used very extensively in the manufacture of investment compounds. The plaster is only used as a bond for the mass. As most of the changes take place in the plaster, only as much is used as is necessary to hold the mass together. Silica being high fusing, and expanding and contracting the least, it is used to fill in the pores of the mass. It also counteracts the changes that take place in the plaster. Silica sand forms centres towards which the shrinkage of the plaster takes place, thus preventing cracking and shrinkage of the mass of material. Coarse pumice serves the same purpose, but causes slight expansion, and also produces porosity.

If any of the gentlemen are interested in making their own investment compounds, try the following for casting inlays, etc.: Eight parts, by measure, of plaster, ten of silex, four of silica sand, and two of coarse pumice. Pass through a fine sieve and then mix by shaking all together in a large paper bag. For a crown and bridge investment compound try parts by measure of the following: four of plaster, two sand, two Portland cement and three coarse pumice. The use of too much Portland cement will destroy the coloring in some makes of teeth.

Spence's Compound.—This compound will be found very useful in constructing a trial plate out of tin foil. After securing a Spence compound model swage a piece of No. 6 tin foil upon the model, or paint same with a solution of chloroform, rubber and vulcanized alumina, as is recommended by Dr. Spence, to prevent the vulcanite adhering to the Spence model. Now swage two pieces of No. 34 gauge tin foil upon the model with the soft rubber blocks in Ash's press (or others), remove from press and trim the tin to the proper outline, trimming the upper or second piece about one-quarter of an inch smaller all around. To produce the rugae, place this second

piece upon a plaster or metal cast having well defined rugae and burnish the rugae into the foil. Remove the foil, turn it over and fill the impressions of the rugae with sticky wax; also smear the remaining surface. (Asticky wax can be made of one ounce of resin, half teaspoon of venice turpentine, and half ounce of beeswax, melted in order given.) While the wax is soft replace on model and use as a trial plate the same as usual. (Do not forget to remove this tin trial plate when you separate the flask to boil out the wax before packing.) The advantages of the tin trial plate are: (1) Easy to adapt. (2) It does not distort easily. (3) An easy way to produce or reproduce the rugae. (4) It produces a uniform thickness in the arch of the finished denture. (5) Gives good adhesion in the mouth. (6) The adaptation or fit of the plate can be verified. (7) The effect of the metal in the mouth is pleasant. The object of using two pieces of metal instead of one is that two pieces stuck together gives a more rigid base than one. The rugae can be produced in the second or top piece without disturbing the adaptation of the other on the model. Wax can be flown between the two pieces to produce the desired thickness.

Spence's compound will not adhere to linoleum as it does to glass, if the surface of the linoelum be waxed with ordinary floor wax.

Equal parts of Spence's compound, French plaster and fine sand makes an excellent crown and bridge investment compound.

The Tin Finished Vulcanite.—Tin foiling vulcanite dentures is by no means new, but is little used by the profession, most men thinking it too much trouble. In my experience I have found it a great advantage and also a time-saver. After proving the occlusion, contour, etc., and the case is ready to flask, wax is flown to excess on the labial, buccal surfaces and the wax is carved to give the festooned effect, or use Dr. Wilson's method by applying waxed string to outline the festoons. The next step is to cover the buccal and labial surfaces with a strip of No. 60 tin foil. The No. 3 instrument of the Evans set of carvers is especiall yadapted for adjusting the tin foil. The strip of foil is placed over the wax and teeth, and pressed as closely as possible with the fingers. The surplus tin is cut away with scissors, allowing it to lap upon the teeth about one-eighth of an inch. The tin should be slit between each tooth. Hold the work in the left hand, seize the instrument by the hand grip, rest the thumb upon the oclusal surface of the second molar and burnish the tin closely to the tooth and against the festoon. Continue the same with all the teeth. The metal is now burnished over the remaining surface to give the desired thickness of the gum and the contour of the festoons. This is done by holding the plate and burnishing same as before. After burnishing the foil well around the festoons, the position of the case should be reversed in the left hand, so that the thumb of the right hand may rest upon the periphery of the base plate, while burnishing the foil from the festoons toward the periphery. Trim the tin flask with the periphery edge. The case is now ready to flask, but the flasking is done in three steps instead of two.

The case is embedded in the first half of the flask bringing the plaster just up to the periphery. While the plaster is moist use liquid silex as a separating fluid, or after the plaster has set paint

with a separating varnish. (Liquid sillex can be made by dissolving one part of water glass, druggist 15c tin, with two parts of boiling water.) Place the second half of the flask in place and instead of filling the flask up full with plaster, just flow it in around between the flask and the labial and buccal surfaces of the teeth and extending over upon the occlusal surfaces of the bicuspsids and molars and from there up to the upper edge of the flask, thus leaving the arch and the lingual surfaces of the teeth exposed to view. Our next step is to tin foil the arch. When the plaster is set, soften a large piece of old impression compound and form it into a ball about the size of a silver dollar. Force this compound down into the arch, invert the flask and press it upon the bench, this forces the compound into place and also flattens the top. Chill the compound and remove it, then chill it again in cold water. This gives you a compound die with which to force the tin into place, doing away with burnishing. A piece of tin foil about 34 gauge and three inches square is used. Force the tin into the arch with the thumb and roughly burnish into place, using the wooden handle of a vulcanite scraper, remove and trim off the excess with shears. Replace the tin in the case and use the compound core to press the tin into place by placing flask on the bench and pressing with the hand upon the core. Remove the core and tin, and trim the tin, allowing it to lap over upon the teeth about one-eighth of an inch. Replace the tin and core in the case and press it home by placing flask in the flask press and tightening the screw upon the core. (Do not exert heavy pressure.) Remove the core and the tin will stay in place, the core having carried the tin well into place and reproducing any fine lines. Moisten the plaster in the flask, mix plaster and finish flowing the second half of the flasking. Press the top of the flask to place, let plaster set, then separate case, boil out the wax, pack, vulcanize and finish. This is done by peeling off the foil, trim the excess vulcanite off from around the teeth with sharp chisel and finish with stiff brush and pumice. Polish with whiting and soft brush. The method described to tin foil a case takes but a few minutes and has decided advantages. (1) It is the easiest and best method of forming the contour of the surfaces of the denture. (2) It eliminates time in finishing. (3) It produces a much more dense surface on the vulcanite. (4) The vulcanite is susceptible to a higher polish. (5) Additional strength is given to the denture.—*Oral Health.*

Two Irishmen working on the new Royal Bank Building had the misfortune to lose their footing and were descending with all violation of speed laws to the terra firma. Pat, however, had grabbed Mike and Mike, having a claw hammer in his hand, also had the good fortune to catch the claw in a window sill, thus leaving the two suspended high above the street, but Mike could not stand the strain of Patrick holding onto his leg, so he yelled: "Say Mike, for the love of Saint Patrick, leave go of my leg."

"I can't," says Mike.

"Well," says Pat, "I will hit you on the head with this hammer if yes don't."

Silicates

By B. R. Gardiner, D.D.S., Asst. to Dr. A. E. Webster, R. C. D. S.

There is perhaps no other profession which calls for as many and as varied abilities as that of dentistry. It is true, of course, that no matter in what profession one is there will be ample opportunities to use latent talents, but the practice of dentistry not only permits the use of various talents but also *requires* that they be constantly used, developed and perfected.

Dentistry is varied and demands that the practitioner be somewhat of a physician, surgeon and a skilful mechanic of the first degree, also an artist with an eye capable of discerning harmony of outline, proportion and color. The latter quality is very necessary in the restoration of facial features, carving occlusal surfaces and to a marked extent in the insertion of synthetic porcelain.

Your editor asked me for a technical article, void of theory and as full of little practical hints as possible. I take the liberty, therefore, of submitting for your approval a few suggestions on the *insertion of a synthetic porcelain filling*. These little suggestions have been gathered together from many sources, and, where possible, I shall insert references. I deem it unnecessary in this article to take up the indications for synthetic fillings—there is a great deal of discussion on this subject at present, particularly as to the permanency in some locations.

Cavity.—The cavity preparation is the same as for amalgam or gold, with the exception that the walls are not beveled, it being found that the last enamel rods at the cavo-surface angle without a bevel will resist a greater stress than a fine thin edge of synthetic porcelain.

Cavity Lining.—The cavity having been prepared and mechanically cleansed, is wiped out carefully with a pledget of cotton and alcohol. It is advisable to use a cavity lining or varnish. The object of this is as follows: (1) to seal over dentinal tubules and prevent any seepage of moisture from them into cavity. (2) To form a distinctive barrier between the filling and porous structure of dentine which, having been previously dehydrated, would tend to absorb moisture from the filling and thereby prevent the proper chemical setting of the mix. (3) A good cavity lining will prevent thermal changes of temperature from affecting the pulp. (4) The varnish will tend to hermetically seal the filling to the tooth structure and prevent the fluids of the mouth from leaking in the margins and forming that dark ring seen in many otherwise beautifully constructed fillings. Care should be taken after having applied the varnish to the cavity to remove that part with alcohol just at the cavo-surface angle. A copal ether varnish should be used, as a varnish containing alcohol will absorb a certain amount of water from the mix, and the chemical balance is thereby interfered with. Fletcher's Artificial Dentine is an excellent cavity lining.

A very valuable adjunct in porcelain work is a large magnifying or reading glass, such as is used by miniature painters. By the aid of this the margins of the filling can be made perfect.

Shade.—The shade should be selected with a moistened shade guide before rubber dam is in place. The shades which are used most frequently are 3-4-5 to represent dentine and may be modified by any of the lighter blues. Dr. W. B. — uses but four—grey, yellow, dark yellow and light. The rubber dam should be applied wherever possible, as absolute dryness is essential. Everything to be used in the insertion should be at hand at the beginning of the operation, in order that there will be no waste of time. Slab, spatula, inserting and finishing instruments should be perfectly clean—apparently clean will not do—a little dust or foreign material incorporated in the mix will spoil the filling and permanently discolor it. The slab, therefore, after having been washed and dried should be wiped off with alcohol.

Mixing.—The directions of the manufacturers should be read, studied and followed carefully. When we realize the amount of time and money spent in laboratory and also in clinical experiment by the manufacturers, it is obvious that we can profit by their observations. Each silicate has peculiar properties of its own, and we cannot expect good results by constantly changing materials. Personally, I use synthetic porcelain, and any remarks I make on mixing will refer to that particular filling material.

In a paper read before the Toronto Dental Society, January 31, 1914, Dr. Clyde Davis, referring to mixing, said: "To the fluid add about one-half the total powder required and spatulate by a circular motion, describing the arc of a very small circle, say with a radius of one-fourth of an inch, then add remainder of powder a small portion at a time, using the crowding method of incorporation first from one side, then the other till the mixture loses its gloss. Immediately pat the mass with the clean shank of the spatula. It is correct if the gloss returns to the mass after three or four blows and does not stick to the spatula."

Dr. Davis claims that this consistency is much thicker than shown by the paid demonstrators sent out by the manufacturers, but a close perusal of instructions inside the package will reveal very little differences in the procedures.

A consistency mix resembling silicate may be had for the asking from the company, and is a very valuable aid in determining the proper consistency.

Dr. Davis goes on to say: "This putting the mass on the slab and in the cavity is a very strong essential feature of the process. It is the only means of making the mass homogeneous and essential to every desired virtue. Before the setting process begins we are dealing with physical conditions like unto fine sand and water, a mixture which can only be made homogeneous by puddling, throw patting and jarring."

Many misunderstood Dr. Davis, thinking he looked upon the mass as a mechanical mixture only, but what Dr. Davis wished to emphasize was this: that if the mixture was equally distributed throughout the mix—a proper mechanical mix—it would certainly aid chemical combination and result in a most homogeneous filling.

Let us follow out the sand and water illustration a little further. Take a pan of moistened sand. Press slowly and firmly upon the sand with the palm of the hand, withdraw the hand, and we shall find that the sand immediately under the centre of the palm is almost dry and moisture is forced to the outer edge. What does this teach

us? If we fill the cavity with the mixture and pull the celluloid strip firmly over the material the moisture is driven to the margins. One part of the filling has more moisture than another and chemical combination is not aided. After setting, the margins are chalky and will crumble. A poor filling is the result.

The Insertion.—Take a small quantity to partially fill cavity. Work it against walls and into undercuts. Then add sufficient of the material to fill the cavity slightly to excess. Pat the mass into proper contour, cover with cocoa butter and leave for at least ten minutes, at which time filling may be finished.

The Strip.—Just here it may be well to say a few words as to the use of the strip. In small proximal cavities its use is indicated, but in large cavities where it is necessary to give the filling a contour it can not be done with a flat strip. Here it is necessary to contour the strip by drawing it across the thumb nail a few times—this will give it a concave or convex surface as desired to make a filling of the proper outline. Occasionally it is expedient to dispense with the strip entirely and mould the mixture into the proper shape by patting. Whether or not the strip is used, the filling should be patted in or tapped slightly to distribute the moisture equally and to obtain a proper mechanical mixture. Then when crystallization is complete the margins will be found to be just as dense as body of filling.

Finishing.—The filling should be finished in the usual way by gradually reducing by slow abrasion. Discs and strips should be covered with cocoa butter. The cocoa butter is then wiped off and filling covered with copal ether varnish. This is preferable to wax or paraffine as it is necessary to use heat to apply latter, and this may influence setting.

References—"The Ideal Filling," Clyde Davis, M.D., D.D.S.

"The Rational Use of Silicate," C. C. Voelker.

THE NERVE OF HIM.

I went to Cupid's garden;
I wandered o'er the land,
The moon was shining brightly,
I held her little—shawl.

Yes, I held her little shawl;
How fast the evening flies,
We spoke in tones of love,
I gazed into her—lunch basket.

I gazed into the basket,
I wished I had a taste;
There sat my lovely charmer,
My arm around her—umbrella.

Embracing her umbrella,
This charming little miss,
Her eyes so full of mischief,
I slyly stole a—sandwich.

Canada and the War

By R. B. White, Knox College Gold Medallist, Interfaculty
Oratorical Contest.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Some months ago the clarion call, "Your King and Country Want You" thrilled the heart and quickened the pulse of every loyal son of our fair Dominion. That call came because the sacred honor of the Motherland was challenged—challenged by a nation, who, with Britain and her allies had solemnly promised to guard the neutrality of an unoffending little people, but who now in the red blood of that peaceable little people ruthlessly blotted out the just promise which she gave. History contains no act more infamous than that. In face of such vile perfidy Britain's duty was plain, and no less plain was Canada's. If the honor of Britain demanded that she righteously protect betrayed and bleeding Belgium against the base and cruel treachery of Germany, then the honor of Canada demanded that she perform the high duty involved in being a nation of the world-circle of British nations. These, indeed, are the twin marvels which the German mind cannot comprehend: that, free to help or to refuse her aid to a little nation too weak to compel assistance, Britain chooses to pledge her very existence for the vindication of her honor; and this, that, free to go or to stay, Canada chooses to go to the very forefront where the fire is hottest and to go with millions of her money and with thousands after thousands of the choicest of her sons. There was neither the desire nor the power to compel one dollar from Canada's treasury or one man from Canada's homes, apart from the free choice of free citizens and the unconstrained vote of the responsible Parliament and Government of Canada. This, sir, is our national freedom; this, too, is our national obligation. What tyranny could not have done, freedom does with glad heart and open hand. This relation between Britain and her Dominions overseas is the unparalleled miracle of history and the unique marvel of this war. Search through all the annals of the world's empires and you will find nothing to compare with the present picture of the relation between Canada and those little islands in the North Sea. The bond that links us together is not the iron bar of tyranny, but the silken thread of love. But, sir, that silken thread stands for ideals which make it stronger than a chain of steel in binding Canada to the Motherland. Because she believes in the ideal of democracy woven of that silken thread, Canada has entered the bloodiest war in all history, prepared to the bitter end to drill, to fight, to kill, and to die. Canada knows full well that if Germany should triumph in this conflict, that the world will be ground under the heel of a militarism that would enforce its iron will upon defeated and disgraced democracy everywhere. Because Canada loves the silken thread of freedom and hates the iron bar of tyranny she has unsheathed her sword against the nations who plotted this war against social democracy in the interest of militarism and despotism and world-power. A few years ago a poet of our time truly expressed the sentiments of Canadians when he said:

We of the ancient people,
We of the lion's line,
Will a shoulder of earth-hills hold us apart
Or billowy leagues of brine?
The hearts of the far-swept children
To the ancient mother turn,
When the day breaks, when the hour comes,
The world will waken and learn.

Sir, the day has gloriously dawned. The hour has loudly struck. And the world now knows that we who have been born and bred overseas will always stand by the ancient, home where our forefathers sleep, from whom we have drawn the life-blood of our political institutions and natural affections. The moral significance of that silken thread in that crisis cannot be over-valued, and the war has given Canada an unrivalled opportunity, not only of proving the reality and strength of that bond of Empire, but her personal worth to the Empire.

Sir, it is just forty-four years ago that Sir John A. Macdonald, in answer to the British Envoy at Washington, predicted the day when Canada would not be an embarrassment to London, but Britain's strong right arm. Sir, this world-conflict has grandly heralded Sir John A. Macdonald's predicted day. When the German Chancellor's infamous and insulting remark about "a scrap of paper" was flaunted and flung in the face of the British lion, and the snarl of war was roused at once, around the earth rang out the answering cry of the lion's whelps roused to action in defence of the honor of their sire. Then throughout our broad Dominion, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, was heard the marshalling to arms as our soldiers buckled on their armor for the honor of Canada and the safety of Empire. And when they left our shores, as tens of thousands have already done, and tens of thousands more will do, our tears and our prayers went with our soldier lads to whom we entrusted the honor of Canada in this crisis. How well they have sustained that honor is even now a matter of history. Hitherto, the illustrious Scot, whose valor had been cradled on the heather-clad hills of his mountain home; the brave sons of Erin, who have never turned their backs to a foe; the proverbially dauntless English, and the noble regiments of gallant little Wales, had borne the plume for unsurpassed bravery in the battlefields of France and Belgium. But when, but yesterday, in the forefront our brave Canadian lads stood shoulder to shoulder with the flower of British chivalry, a mighty cheer rang round the earth for the sons of the young giantess that had sprung out of the west. And when they fell, as many of them did, with their faces to the foe, the winds of tyranny that had so lately echoed the rattle of musketry and the clang of sabre, sang requiems over our heroic dead who had died for their country's honor and the world's liberty. Sleep on, deathless dead. Though sundered far from home and friends your grave may be, yet deep in our hearts and high on the scroll of fame have we written the names of Canadian heroes. And, sir, this sacred relation of sacrifice between Canada and the war must continue. Enlistment must go on. Every city, every town, every village, every concession line, every home and family must face the dread call to send of our best into the jaws of death for humanity's sake.

But, sir, this is not all. Another high and noble duty, too, is ours to fulfill. That duty is to answer the cry of Europe's starving millions, made famished and homeless by war's withering blast. Canada's peace-blessed Dominion must supply the needs that Europe's war-cursed fields cannot supply. Hundreds of thousands of the children of Belgium are wandering in their betrayed and ravished land without nourishment or permanent shelter. When the last shot is fired, the last battle fought and won, on land and sea, when the armies of the Allies march victorious through the gates of Berlin, when the end has come, the blood-stained cities and fields of Europe will be filled with the hollow cheeks of hunger, the white lips of famine, the gaunt and ghastly forms of woe and want. No man has imagination enough to paint the suffering that there will be.

Sir, Canada will be tested by the challenge of that terrible situation. In the lurid light of that inevitable and unspeakable tragedy, Canada's relation to the war is plain. The vast stretches of prairie, upon whose virgin soil millions yet unborn may reap the reward of agricultural industry, must be prepared to be the granary of the world. The vineyards of the Niagara Peninsula, the orchards of the Pacific slope, must be cultivated to grow food and fruit for Europe's starving multitudes. The glistening treasures of Canadian lakes and streams must be exploited for the same high purpose. Canada's vaults of natural wealth, coal, silver, gold, nickel, copper, must be prospected in the interests of mankind. Her mighty forests that have never echoed the ring of the woodman's axe must be transformed into servants of human need. At the end of the war Canada's products of farm, factory, and forest, must make a noble and splendid place for themselves in the philanthropic and commercial activities of the world. Canadian eloquence has long sung the praises of our unequalled heritage of natural resource. But if Canada is to perform her rightful task in relation to this war, Canadian brain and brawn must now develop those resources to their utmost for humanity's sake.

So shall Canada rise to her full stature as a nation in the world-circle of British nations. So shall she take her rightful and honorable place in relation to history's greatest war, and so shall she build for herself a monument of imperishable glory and worth that shall win for her the immortal gratitude of future generations of the race.

SCHOOL ORCHESTRA ENTERTAINED.

On Friday evening, March 5th, 1915, the orchestra of the College was entertained at the home of Dr. Walter Wilmott. A very enjoyable evening was spent, the orchestra rendering several selections, led by Mr. Fauman. Mr. Reid also played a couple of piano selections, accompanied by Mr. Fauman and Mr. McLaurin. After being served with refreshments the boys sang "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," and Mr. McLaurin rendered a vote of appreciation to Dr. and Mrs. Wilmott for their kindness and for the enjoyable evening. The boys then dispersed.

Six Hundred Students from Varsity

By George Clark.

Not more than three months ago a good many men were looking slant-eyed at the University of Toronto, sniffing and snouting excitedly, and demanding the instant pulverization of three very in-offensive professors who were so unfortunate as to be of German blood. Some members of the University's own governing board publicly denounced the gentle and humane way in which the three professors were side-tracked, and demanded that the president accord them the very treatment the abhorred Germans would have doled out had the incident been in a German town. The result of that whole affair left a very unpleasant regard for the University in a second of the public mind. Varsity was quietly labeled as a secret hotbed of sedition, whose staff was in sympathy with Germany.

Let those who have been so loud in condemnation of the President and his "half measures" turn an eye on Varsity to-day. So far, one hundred and eighty-six students who have already enlisted have been granted their year—that is, marked as having passed the examination they would have been trying this coming April. Eighty-six of these are with the first contingent and are now somewhere in the fighting zone. One thousand eight hundred students are enrolled in the Varsity Officers' Training Corps and are drilling and attending military lectures. Each day sees another batch of men applying at the Registrar's office for permission to go to the front. With the closing of the term in April and with the opening of a training camp outside the city exclusively for Varsity men, the number of students actually going to the front will be, according to the word of a man intimately identified with the military movement at Varsity, not two hundred, as it now is, but six hundred, which is on-fifth of the male attendance at Varsity.

A Patriotic Centre.

For the fact is, despite the snuffings and snoutings aforesaid, which were mostly on the part of those who fancied they could discredit certain members of the Governing Board of Varsity for political reasons, the University is one of the most patriotic centres in Canada. There is a daily practice of patriotism in drills and in attendance on dry technical lectures on military topics. What other body of men—banks, factories, shops, foundries—would so unanimously devote its leisure to drilling? And the drilling has not ceased with the novelty of it.

The handling of the military movement at Varsity is a delicate job. In a body of young men in which there is fraternity, rivalry, and ambition, it is no easy matter for one man to see another don a uniform and depart amid applause. The wonder is, indeed, that when one Varsity man went, the whole establishment didn't go! There are, therefore, many sensitive young men at Varsity to-day. How to make it easy for the students to go and yet not force them into going, how to maintain the proper display of patriotism without making several thousand sensitive young fellows feel that they are committed, is the

big problem at Varsity, and the man who is handling it successfully is President Falconer.

Difficulties Increased.

The difficulties facing President Falconer were tremendously increased by the German professors affair. War-time and an uncertain public temper; a deficit of \$80,000, to be paid by a publicly-controlled Government; and three Germans to be disposed of with the assistance of a warring Board of Governors! Of course, we now admit that the President took the only course in keeping with British fair play. But starting with such a muddle, the whole situation at Varsity has been no easy matter to handle, and to have got two hundred away already, and the whole institution maintaining a natural pitch of patriotic spirit, is the neatly diplomatic and tactfully developed situation to the credit of President Falconer.

It is planned to open a training camp exclusively for Varsity men after the close of the year. It will be somewhere outside the city, possibly at Long Branch or Niagara. It will be conducted by the Officers' Training Corps under Col. Lang. As many as want to go to the front can then go, and, considering the need in the Imperial army of men not only trained as officers, but as engineers, surveyors, linguists, doctors, and all branches of education, Varsity will no doubt see her opportunity.

The Faculty of Medicine has done most in recruiting. The Medical College, by no means the largest college, has sent over sixty students and members of the teaching staff. Arts have not done so well, considering their numbers. But the Arts enlistments will no doubt be swelled by Victoria College, which has taken the greatest interest in the military movement. The opening of the training camp will, without doubt, see six hundred recruits from Varsity.—*Star-Weekly, Feb. 28, 1915.*

A good story is told of a recruit who was being examined by the army physician. The recruit had passed all inspections until it came to his eyesight, but even then he had a remedy.

"How many fingers have I up," asked the doctor.

The young fellow, who had bad eyesight indeed, couldn't see, and no matter how close or far away the doctor went, the young man failed.

"Why, you are blind, very nearly," said the physician.

"Well," replied the recruit, "I could see all right if I had my spectacles."

"Well, what would you do if you were on the battlefield of France and your spectacles were broken? You would then be in a nice fix," said the doctor.

"Well, but I have three pairs," replied the recruit.

J. Craig, '16: "My love, we must get rid of that cook. Did you ever see a worse looking chop than the one I've just put on my plate?"

His Wife: "Yes, dear, the one you've just put on mine."

THE HYA YAKA

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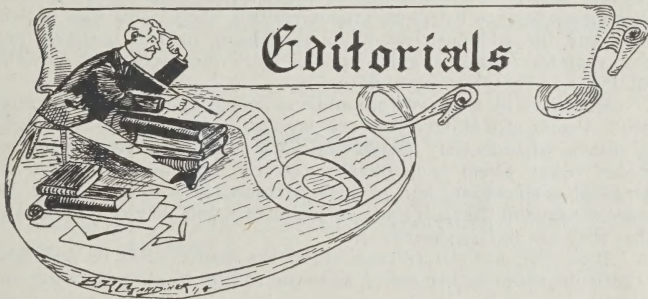
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RELATIONSHIP OF THE DENTAL STUDENT TO HIS FUTURE PROFESSION.

The Hya Yaka is essentially the organ of speech of the undergraduates of the R. C. D. S., reflecting, as it were, the intellect of the student body, and especially the staff, who are supposed to contribute to its columns.

We as dental students have entered upon a profession, yet in its infancy, but whose rapid growth in the past forty years, especially in the last fifteen years, has practically placed our profession in the eyes of the public as one of the prominent professions of the age. To the south of us, our American neighbors have done wonders to advance the scientific end throughout the world. We in Canada to-day have not produced as many big writers in the dental profession. We in Canada have a fuller course of teaching, both didactically and practically, than our southern neighbors. Our course extends over a period of four years, while their course is only a three-year course. Our course is even recognized by our American friends as superior, and yet we are not producing the number of big men heard of the world over that the U. S. A. colleges are. Why, Because of two reasons, viz.:

First—The graduates are seeking only material gain, or

Second—The graduates have not been taught to write articles about their profession in a systematic way, so they are chilled with fear to put in words what their brains lead them to believe.

Re Material Gain.

No doubt many graduates have had an idea of getting back the money right away that they have spent in their course of studies. This should be the ambition of every student, of course, but that should not be his only ambition—money.

Other graduates have left college and rushed to suburban villages where the need of dental work was a dire necessity, and there buried themselves with work, work and more work, and the universe has not known of their existence. They have become merely general practitioners, many becoming senile and uninterested in the advancement of their profession, or the general health of the public.

I trust the R. C. D. S. in the future will produce more men of high ideals. If a man's highest ambition is merely "The Filthy Lucre," he's in the wrong profession, because the chances for making big money are better in commercialism. But if his idea is Service, and the advancement of his profession, he will probably not only reap his reward in gold, but also know the password to give to St. Peter in the great beyond.

Dentistry by many of the public is looked upon in a commercial way. People still believe they are paying for gold crowns or bridges or inlays, whereas they should be told that they are paying for restored tissue which is artificially restored and hence requires an artificial composition, and of such composition which will best restore the human tissue in that particular case, but they should be told that they are paying for Service.

It is true that the average life of the dentist after he gets into practice is about fifteen years, so its up to him to get remuneration.

Re Written Articles.

In the past the undergraduate has not developed the idea of contributing to the Hya Yaka. The editor has been forced to get outside material. Now the habit of writing articles should be developed in undergraduate life. After this man has contributed articles on various subjects he will become fascinated as it were and develop that fascination which will stick, and he will keep on writing after he has become a graduate. This fascination may develop from the idea of getting back at the other fellow in a legitimate way, or showing up the other fellow's mistakes, or rendering your fellow-worker a real service.

Become a writer—Do it Now.
Render Service.

E. R. B.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

The undergraduate and every office holder has become a negative factor if his position has silenced him so that he does not make a report of his last meeting of that committee. Our representatives of the Students' Council have not put us in touch with the under-

graduate life of the University. Our Joint Committee has not told us of our misbehavior, or our splendid conduct.

Our athletic presidents have not told us of their meeting about the appointment of the new president. These men are either forbidden to tell us how, when or what, or have been too busy.

Everybody wants to hear about it.

SPECIAL NOTICE RE HYA YAKA STAFF, 1915-16.

All applications must be made in writing. Personal applications not accepted. Those on this year's staff wishing for re-appointment must fill necessary requirements of a written application.

Position Vacant:—

Two Assistant Editors.

Local Editor and Assistant.

Personal and Y. M. C. A. Editor.

Sporting Editor and Assistant.

Poet. Reporting Editor.

So far no appointments have been allotted. A good number of applications have been received.

Personals

Mr. E. S. Kenney, Soph. '13-14, spent a few days in the R. C. D. S. a while ago. At present he is studying in Chicago, but expects to return here next year.

Miss Durke, of East Toronto, has accepted a position in the infirmary offices and at present is assisting Miss Harrison.

Dr. Elliot, '14, who has been working in Fort William since graduating, was renewing acquaintances in the College last week. Bill is contemplating opening an office in Sudbury.

Congratulations are in order for Dr. W. Seccombe upon his appointment as inspector of city dental clinics in succession to the late Dr. W. H. Doherty. We understand about twenty applications were made for the position, and that Dr. Seccombe's appointment was unanimous.

Our popular nurse, Miss House, informs us that her application for duty at the front has been accepted by the Superintendent of the Toronto General.

INFORMAL DANCE, FEB. 27, 1915.

The assembly hall of the R. C. D. S. on the 26th ult. was again the pretty scene of the popular informal Dental dances. The hall was decked with tokens of festivities and made charming by the presence of the ladies, in all a most gala appearance. Beare's orchestra furnished splendid music for the occasion and good attendance was noted for the Dental season. Among those present were:—

Gentleman	Lady
J. O. Priestman	Miss Gray
J. W. McDonald	Miss McPherson
A. R. Hurst	Miss Sutton
C. F. Lewis	Miss N. Connolly
R. O. Mills	Miss Barr
W. E. Eagles	Miss Boellinger
J. E. McLean	Miss M. McLean
H. J. Robinson	Miss Hicks
H. W. Rogers	Miss Good
H. W. Street	Miss Squire
E. H. Clark	Miss Tutton
H. D. Leuty	Miss Garbutt
A. B. Babcock	Miss Knight ..
G. F. Gibson	Miss Atkins
R. H. Aljoe	Miss Clough
A. White	Miss Aljoe
C. G. Davey	Miss H. Connolly
W. Stoddard	Miss Johnston
M. G. Robb	Miss Sproat
S. J. Hughes	Miss Smith
H. C. Roos	Miss d'Estern
R. C. Wood	Miss Rutherford
R. W. Hoffman	Miss Roberts
F. J. Furlong	Miss Tufford
W. J. Cooper	Miss Hutchison
N. Liberty	Miss Bedford
E. C. Riseborough	Miss Whittaker
F. G. Garvin	Miss Cayea
L. B. Morton	Mrs. L. B. Morton
W. G. McNewin	Miss Stewart
T. A. Allen	Miss Griffith
A. J. White	Miss Britton
R. J. Godfrey	Miss London
J. A. Stewart	Miss Pratt
G. Mitchell	Miss Middleton
W. C. Lymburner	Miss Lymburner
J. H. Herrington	Miss Bickle
W. W. McDonald	Miss Butler
E. O. Ewing	Miss Edwards
W. Sinclair	Miss Milne
H. W. Reid	Miss Hands
F. J. Wright	Miss Hazen
R. M. Box	Miss Aiken
O. W. Canning	Miss Hoffman
G. R. Murray	Miss Foster

HYA YAKA STAFF BANQUET.

On the evening of March 10th the Hya Yaka staff sumptuously dined at the Carls-Rite's private dining room.

After dinner they listened to toasts and speeches. Mr. E. Roy Bier acted as toastmaster and proposed the toast to the King. Mr. E. H. Clark proposed the toast to the Hya Yaka. He stated his short term of office did not allow him to become eloquent, but all those that heard him will remember his remarks, and so everybody drank to the prosperity of the Hya Yaka.

Mr. Harry Reid, business manager, ably responded to the toast. He pointed out the financial side of the paper was insufficient to carry on the paper successfully, especially since the paper was to be made a larger copy next year. He dealt with the financial end very clearly, showing that accuracy and integrity was put forth to put the Hya Yaka on a sound financial basis.

After that the staff listened to an eloquent address on newspaper work from Mr. W. McL. Clark, of the Varsity. Mr. Clarke spoke about the necessity for the editor-in-chief to mingle with the staff and know the men of the various departments and look after their work. In all senses he emphasized co-operation. He eulogized on the failure of Varsity in his own true opinion (which, of course, have since been discredited by the Students' Council) and he also spoke of the possibilities of Varsity of the future.

Then the boys listened to Dr. Atkey, late editor-in-chief of Hya Yaka, now of U. of T. Casualty Clearing Station. Dr. Atkey expressed his satisfaction of the work and co-operation of the staff during his term of office and said he wished he could have devoted more time to the Hya Yaka, but that military drill had interfered very much with his time. However, he concluded by stating his satisfaction of having procured such a good meal and wished indeed for the future prosperity of Hya Yaka.

Lastly the boys enjoyed the speech of the evening, on Journalism, by Dr. Wallace Seecombe. Dr. Seecombe completely took the boys by storm by his well-thought-out speech, and incidentally made friends indeed of all the boys. He very ably brought forward all his points, dealing with the birth of the printing press to the high standard of journalism of to-day. He told a series of very amusing anecdotes of his own experience with journalism, and yet he gravely pointed out that the members of Hya Yaka have a duty to perform. He concluded by saying he hoped Hya Yaka would become a real factor for the good of the undergraduate and its readers.

NO DANGER.

Motorist Pilkey (blocked by load of hay): "I say, there, pull out and let me by."

Farmer: "Oh, I dunno ez I'm in any hurry."

Pilkey (angrily): "You seemed in a hurry to let that other fellow's carriage get past."

Farmer: "That's 'cause his horse wuz eatin' my hay. No danger o' yew eatin' it, I reckon."

DENTS BANQUET DRS. ATKEY AND LOUGH, OR U. OF T. CASUALTY CLEARING STATION.

On Thursday evening, March 4th, the Dents gave a banquet at Kardova Tea Rooms to Drs. Lough and Atkey, late of the R. C. D. S., and now connected with U. of T. Casualty Clearing Hospital.

About one hundred students were present and listened to the addresses of Dean Willmott, Capt. Henderson, Dr. Ryerson, Major La Pan, Dr. Seecombe, Dr. W. Willmott, and J. Stuart.

Dean Willmott ably presented the patriotic spirit of the men of the Dental Faculty and stated his belief in the betterment of the student's training by the addition of military drill and stated that while few as yet have really had the opportunity to do real service, yet he hoped that the men who would avail themselves of the opportunity of such a training would become military instructors in the rural and suburban districts of the Dominion, where they would be called to perform their future duties. Capt. Henderson acted as toast master and expressed his thorough satisfaction of the way all students attended drill and of his personal satisfaction of the splendid application of the dental boys who were willing to go to the front, and was glad that such able men as Drs. Atkey and Lough had been chosen, emphasizing the fact of the regularity to which these men responded to every drill.

Major Le Pan outlined the duties of these men in the future work at the Casualty Clearing Station.

Dr. Ryerson delivered a forcible address on military training and the ultimate necessity at the present time for the men to do their duty.

Drs. Seecombe and W. Willmott spoke in honor of Drs. Atkey and Lough and assured these gentlemen how they would be missed, yet hoped and prayed for their return.

J. Stuart, president of the Senior Year, expressed the feelings of Class '15 by saying the boys deemed it fit to contribute small tokens of respect, which consisted of wrist watches.

Dr. W. Willmott then presented each man with a signet ring and safety razor, a gift from the Dean and himself.

Several musical selections, both vocal and instrumental, as well as "smokes" contributed to the success of the banquet.

In telling a story about a visit to a lady friend, Leggo went about it like this:

"You know, old chap, after I had talked to her about an hour in the drawing room she suggested something to eat. We went into the kitchen and all we could find was a pie. I ate one piece, and after that she suggested more. Although I was pretty hungry I was to polite to have any more. Then the girl sat on the arm of my chair and said: 'Go as far as you like, Ayton, mother and dad are both out.'"

Cooper, '15: "Well?????"

Leggo, '15: "Well, I ate the whole pie."

Athletic World



JENNING'S CUP FINAL.

Science School vs. Dents.

On Tuesday afternoon, February the 23rd, the clever team from the School of Science and the fast septette from the Royal College clashed in the finals for the Jennings's Cup, which is symbolic of the Inter-Faculty Championship of the University. Both teams had worked hard to reach the finals. They were both in good shape and confident of victory (although School money didn't flow very fast). The Arena Gardens, the scene of the conflict, was fairly well filled with enthusiastic rooters for their teams.

The game started at 5.05 p.m.

Right from the drop of the puck the fast Dent forwards rained shots on the School nets. Billy Chartrand rushed—shot. Mulvihill, Ziin and Macdonald followed right in, but the goal tender was on his job, and handled things coolly as they came to him. The School started a rush, but lost heart when they saw Beaton and Deans coming out to meet them. They shot from away outside the defence. Deans was just off for a minor foul, and, playing seven men to six, the School beat Smith for a counter from a pass behind the Dent goal. Chartrand broke in and shot, but without the desired result. Billy got kind of hot under the collar and drew a penalty for checking rather too strenuously. Shortly afterward Mulvihill joined Chartrand in the penalty box, and Dents were forced to play a defensive game. The School scored three minutes after the former score. The School seemed to be getting all the breaks in the luck. The best part of the game from a School point of view was right here. Playing six men aside, the "take sides" brought the play right around the Dent nets. This gave Harry Smith a chance to show what he had. He blocked, caught and came out of his goal to stave them off, with success. Dents took a new lease of life following this unsuccessful onslaught, and the play centered in the School end of the ice. The first period ended 2-0 for the School, with Dents

coming strong and just beginning to get working. The play in this period was fairly even. The School were lucky to land the two tallies, while Dents were showing all kinds of speed, but could not get the puck.

In the second period Anderson replaced Macdonald at right wing. This was the fastest period of the game. It showed the superiority of the Dent septette. The rushing of Chartrand, the stick handling of Beaton, the aggressiveness of Zinn, the combination of the team, as a whole, were inspiring. Dents scored their first counter when Chartrand rushed from behind his own nets the entire length of the ice, and placed the rubber in the corner of the School goal. In a bombardment of the School nets, Mulvihill potted the second one tying the score. The School showed a burst of speed and carried the puck to the other end of the ice. Zinn and Chartrand broke away, drew out the School defence, and Chartrand poked another one in. Three minutes later Beaton rushed from his own net, and by some very pretty playing took the rubber through the School team and gave a nicely placed pass to Chartrand in front of the goal, who put it in the right place. The School took a brace and in a melee in front of the Dent net batted home their third and last tally of the game. One-half a minute afterward, Happy" Zinn bulged the nets for Dents. The second period ended 5-3 for Dents. Our boys had struck their stride and were bringing home the bacon, while the School men were weakening. It was quite evident who should look after the old silver mug for 1915-16.

The third period lacked the pep and vim of the other two. The School, a beaten team, showed only short-lived bursts which were invariably broken up by the splendid Dent defence. Dents had things pretty well tucked away and didn't have to over-exert themselves. Beaton and Chartrand broke away for a pretty two-man rush which resulted in a score, and half a minute afterward Zinn and Chartrand repeated. This ended the scoring. The final score, Dents 7, School of Science 3. Sandercock, of Forestry, was a competent referee.

The line-up:—Goal, Smith; defence, Beaton, Deans; rover, Zinn; centre, Chartrand; right wing, Macdonald (Anderson); left wing, Mulvihill.

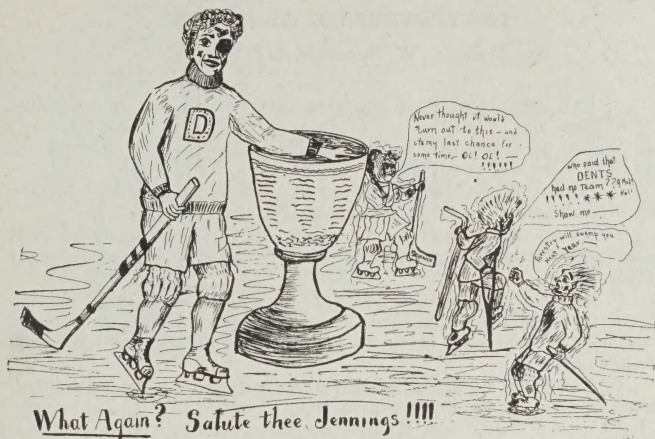
Chartrand, Beaton and Zinn were the outstanding men of the team. Chartrand was the fastest man on the ice. Beaton and Zinn are two of the coolest and most capable men that have played for Dents in the last four years.

Mulvihill at left wing was good. He was always on the job and had his man covered well. "Micky" will improve, and by his third year will be stepping out as a top notcher.

"Butch" Deans was there all afternoon. His name didn't figure on the score sheet, but Butch" was there when needed. His defence was superb.

Macdonald played a hard game. In the last period he showed up much better than in the first. "Mac" has always played centre ice or rover before, and was somewhat inclined to wander away from his position.

Anderson played only one period. He was effective and worked in well; his main asset is a wicked shot.



Too much credit cannot be given to Frank Wright for the splendid way in which he has managed the team. He has worked hard to make a winning team, and he has been successful. His little talks and hints to the fellows in the dressing room have been a big factor in the success of the team, and the way he arranged the games, supplies, etc., has been appreciated by all.

ATHLETICS IN THE R. C. D. S.

Although the R. C. D. S. is small in numbers, it is not small in athletic prowess, as will be seen by reviewing last year's results.

Our Track Team won the interfaculty meet by a large score, one member of which won the individual championship. Three members of the team were on the Varsity Track Team. We were in the semi-finals in Basketball, Rugby and finals in Soccer. Our Hockey Team, after a hard fight, landed the Jennings' Cup, emblematic of the interfaculty championship. Three of our men were on the Varsity Rugby Team, two on the First Soccer Team, two on the First Hockey Team, two on the First Lacrosse Team, and one on the First Basketball Team.

We are not writing this little article as a boast, but as a stimulus for the men in the coming year to get out and win a championship for the R. C. D. S.

A Scotchman came to the dentist to have his tooth extracted, and after a little argument about pain, the Scotchman says: "Are you sure it won't hurt?"

"Certainly," said the dentist, "you will be unconscious. Then the Scotchman pulled out his money. At this the dentist said: "Oh! you don't need to pay until it is finished."

The Scotchman replied: "Oh! I know, but I just wanted to count my money."

TEN PROVERBS OF DENTISTRY.

By Malcolm W. Sparrow, D.D.S., Toronto.

1. Say nothing of your confrere that you would not have him say of you.

2. Lay carefully the foundation of true merit, and build upon it as if you were to live for ever.

3. Look not with envious eyes upon your neighbor's practice, but attend diligently to the establishing of your own.

4. Avoid gossip with your patient. Talk sense, or hold your peace. Above all things, say nothing that can be repated to your detriment.

5. Never malign another practitioner's good name, that you may the better establish yourself in the eyes of your patient, for such an unseemly method may serve eventually as a boomerang, to knock out the thrower.

6. Vaunt not of the immensity of your earnings, lest your utterances savor of blustering prevarication. If you have a "good thing," "don't give it way," lest others may wish to share it with you, and eventually usurp it all. Besides, the tax assessor is always near at hand.

7. As early as possible absorb it into your cranial anatomy that you are not the ne plus ultra in the realm of Dentistry. Others may have talents as brilliant as your own. Don't be a Dental Philistine.

8. He who is doing his best to bring his work to the ideal standard of perfection has no time to criticize his fellow-practitioners, in a spirit of jealousy. Even though he be hidden in a forest, with a reputation for superior skill, there will be a beaten pathway to his hermitage. (With apologies to Emerson.)

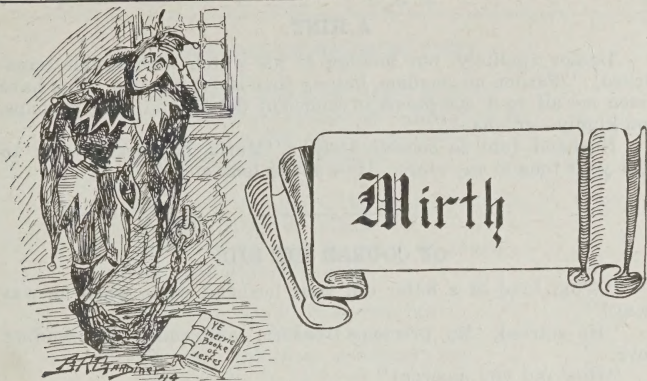
9. To yourself be true, to your patient courteous, and to your brother practitioner considerate, that your reputation as a gentleman may be of long duration. This is not German "kultur," but it will suffice.

10. And finally, when you are called upon to "shuffle off this mortal coil," leave such a goodly record that none shall pause before your tombstone, doubtful as to your address in the great beyond. Selah.—Oral Health.

A lady I met in Cologne
Was the fairest I ever have knogne.
When I asked her to wed,
You may guess what she said
When I tell you I am living alogne.

—Slone, '18.

Observe the blotter how it soaks
Up words and deeds of other folks;
Then shows them up to me and you
In all details but wrong side to.



JUST ASK A SOPHOMORE.

You never saw the water seethe,
Nor heard of how the north wind blows,
Nor know you how to fix your teeth,
Just ask a Sophomore, he knows.

“Here, Jones, your distal groove ain’t deep,”
Says Thompson through his nose;
“Give Dr. Coveyduck a peep,
Or ask a Sophomore, he knows.”

Turn off your gas, you silly mutt,
You know a carbon flame, I s'pose,
(O, Mulvilhill, get off my foot)
Consult a Soph. on that, he knows.

"You have a very nice puck there,"
Says Soph. to Scottie, in repose,
"Your Occlusion, too, is very fair,
Your molars here, they're hardly closed."

O, really if you are in doubt,
Regarding any little thing, or s'pose
That you have worn it out,
Just ask a Sophomore, he knows.

Sinclair, '17: "Miss Milne, '18, will you be mine?"

Miss Milne, '18: "Never."

Sinclair, '17, very much jarred but not wholly discouraged, came back like this: "Well, will you let me be yours?"

One Sunday morning on his way to church a deacon observed Babcock, '17, industriously fishing. After Babcock had landed several he approached and said:

A HINT.

Doctor (politely, but looking at his watch with visible impatience): "Pardon me, madam, but my time is not my own. You have given me all your symptoms in sufficient detail, and now, perhaps, you kindly—er—ha—"

Husband (not so considerably): "Maria, he doesn't want to hear your tongue any more. He want to look at it."

OF COURSE SHE DID.

"What kind of a letter did your husband write when he was away?"

"He started, 'My precious treasure,' and ended by sending 'love.'"

"How did you answer?"

"I started with 'My preasure treasure,' and ended with 'Send me fifty dollars.'"

Clark, '16: "When you give credit to the Russian Government for abolishing the use of liquor in Russia, you forget that the temperance party of Ontario has a record monthly return for February."

"Why, how's that?"

"Well, you see, the moon never got 'full' once."

Tramp to Kind Lady: "Can you give a man some work?"

Lady: "What kind of work can you do?"

Tramp: "I am a dentist by trade, and I will put a full set of fine teeth in a nice apple pie and I won't charge a cent."

Poag, to Sheridan: "Why do they have scales down at the Union Station?"

Sheridan, '18: "I don't know. Why?"

Poag, '18: "So the people can get a weigh (away)."

Anderson, '16: "You aint no regular Colonel."

Pilkey, '16: "Well, what kind of a Colonel am I then?"

Anderson, '16: "You are the inside of a nut."

A small boy astride of a donkey was taking some supplies to an army camp in Texas and got there just as a detachment of soldiers preceded by a band was marching past. The lad dismounted and held the bridle of the donkey tightly in his hand.

"Why are you holding onto your brother so hard?" asked one of the soldiers (Butch. Smith), wishing to tease the country boy.

"I'm afraid he might enlist," said the lad, with a wicked grin.

A SOMNAMBULISTIC VISIT.

I dreamed a dream this week gone by
And the future opened and showed to me
Myself, on a visit to this fair town,
A return to my University.

The town was there, the school likewise,
And the cars still rattled on;
And Freshies from the windows gaped
As we in days long gone.

And Tom was there a trifle bent,
But holding yet full sway;
The dean was there, professors too,
The Faculty in full array.

But something lacked, and wondered long
Just what that thing might be—
And up and down the halls and stairs
I wandered round to see.

For I missed my pals who thru' my course
Had ever been round the place;
And search as I would I could not find
A single familiar face.

A bunch of the boys had always been
In the halls or the corridors;
But none did I find, tho' I searched with care,
From top to bottom floors.

So I wandered forth again,
And my heart was saddened sore;
My college days were past and gone,
And college pranks no more.

The truth came home ere I awoke—
I'll jot it down for you to see;
That of all the things we soak in here
It's our friends that remain in memory.

So when you're in your office,
And you're cussing at some crown,
You'll glance out of your office window
And take a look at the town.

You'll see the steps of the College,
With the same old pals around them,
With the same old ways as in the good old days
When you came to Toronto and found them.

The corner of College and Huron
Will shut out the main street then,
And you'll wish you could leave the d—d old crown
And hike back to register yet once again.

—Harriman, '16.

Please tell us—

1. Does Babcock believe the proverb "It never rains but it pours?"
 2. Why Poag goes up to Hamilton so much.
 3. Why the Freshies haven't taken any half-holidays lately.
 4. Why the Juniors stopped their visits to the Freshie's Lab. right after elections.
 5. What is the matter with Harry Alford's '15 upper lip.
-

Waiter: "Your order please."

Reid, '16: "A marmalade beefsteak, please?"

Waiter: "A marmalade beefsteak?? Why I never heard of such a thing."

Reid, '16: "Oh, well, it is kind of rare."

P.S.—Reid is still at liberty, because they hang a man in this country, so the waiter said.

Hostess to Crockett, '16: "Do you play, Rolly, dear?"

Crockett, '16: "No, but Eaid does."

Hostess: "Oh, are you musical, Mr. Eaid?"

Eaid, '16: "Oh, yes, the girls all want me to send notes to them."

N.B.—You see, fellows, the Easter styles have just been announced, so Eaid is working overtime.

The Sophs. were here a while last fall,
For three or four short months; who knows
But what they learned it all,
The Sophs. of Seventeen, I s'pose.

Even the Seniors, even we
Come to the Sophs. on bended knee,
A first bicerspid tooth to see,
While in a few more weeks we're free.

Consider now, you Sophs., with me
You're only in your second year,
You've seen very little more than we,
But we will catch you, never fear.

Anatomy is the human body; consists of three parts, the head, the chist, and the stummick. The head contains the eyes, and brains, if any; the chist contains the lungs and a piece of the liver. The stummick is devoted to the bowels of which there are five, a, e, i, o, u, and sometimes w and y.

CROSS- PURPOSES.

We have paused to watch the quiver
Of faint moonbeams on the river,
 By the gate.
We have heard something calling,
And a heavy dew is falling,
 Yet we wait.

It is, no doubt, very silly
To stay out in all this chilly
 Evening mist;
Still I linger, hesitating,
For her lips are plainly waiting
 To be kissed.

So I stooped to take possession
Of the convert concession
 On the spot;
But she draws back with discreteness,
Saying, with tormenting sweetness,
 "I guess not."

Her whole manner is provoking,
"Oh, well, I was only joking,"
 I reply.
She looks penitently pretty,
As she answers, "What a pity!
 So was I."

Strange Voice: "Have you seen the bill at Shea's this week?"
Scott, '16: "No. Is it good?"
Strange Voice: "Yes. Carrie Davis is singing there."
Scott, '16: "No! Well, I'll be —, is she really???"
Strange Voice: "Yes. 'She's singing 'Massey's in the cold,
cold ground.'"

We are told that Paul has delivered his first epistle to the
Romans (Juniors).
With sincerest apologies to Dr. Paul.

An old Scotch woman was famous for speaking kindly. No
sheep was so dark but she could discover some white spot to point
out to those who could see only blackness. One day a gossiping
neighbor lost patience with her and angrily said:

"Wumman, ye'll hae a guid word to say for the deevil himself."
Instantly came the reply: "Weel, he's a verra industrious
body."

Friend: "I would never play poker with a dentist."

Wing: "Why not?"

Friend: "It's too easy for him to draw and fill."

Reid to Bier: "How is business?"

Bier, '16: "Oh, it's all write with me."

Med.: "What is the use of going in for dentistry, sure there is no money in it."

Dent: "What? No money?"

Med.: "Sure they are always down in the mouth."

Butch: "I love that girl."

—— "I second the emotion."

A SALIVARY ROMANCE.

By John Lynch McAteer, D.D.S., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Down the duct of Stenson came a nifty saphrogenic dame

Singing as she paddled through in a ptyalin canoe.

On the second molar tooth sat a zygomatic youth,

Enamel rod and breezy air, fishing in a fissure there.

Same old story often told, this romantic microbe bold,

Favored by the law of chance, caught the bashful maiden's glance

And in bold bacillian style smole a microscopic smile

And beguiled this little spore to spoon upon the squamous shore.

Thence they wandered cross the ridge and loitered down by Bonwill's bridge.

There he told her tales of might, how he slew a leucocyte;

Swore by Buckley it was he who put the dent in dentistry.

Other things he told her too, facts that Miller never knew.

Tales like these are bound to turn the head and heart of any germ,

So, they wed and settled down on that second molar crown.

And he tilled from dawn till late the achers of his vast estate,

Toiled and slaved till setting sun in his pre-"carious" vo-ca-tion.

Now when life seems most serene comes the villain on the scene.

Dapper mite he calls to see her, illusive "Duke of Pyorrhea"

Parasitic renegade, he tries to interest the maid.

Indignant to her soul within she threatens him with Emetin.

When love rejected turns to hate, woe to them that compensate;

Raging like a crazed spirilla he devastates the whole maxilla.

Plying arts and tactics ruth soon exfoliates the tooth,

Destroys this mitey swain and bride, a most efficient egmicide.

—From February Dental Digest.

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MONTREAL, CANADA

Dent 18, to Med. 19: "Why do you say a dentist is like a tramp?"

Med.: "Doesn't he live from hand to mouth?"

"Let me kiss your tears away" begged R. Farmour, '17, of a young lady whom he was visiting the other night.

She fell into his arms and he was busy for the next few minutes, but yet the tears flowed on.

"Are you suffering? Can nothing stop stem," he asked breathlessly.

"No," she replied, "its only a cold, you know, but continue the treatment."

"Does McKee, '17, play cards for money?"

"I don't think so," was the reply, "but those who play with him do."

Benson, '17: "Going home through a dark street last night, I saw a man setting fire to his own property."

Lipsey, '17: "By jinks! What did you do, call a policeman?"

Benson, '17: "Why, no. Its no crime for a man to light his cigar."

Brown, '17: "Do you always acknowledge it when you know you are wrong?"

Smith, '17: "No, only when other people know it."

Reid, '16: "What a funny looking man that conductor is."

Arnott, '16: "I'm trying to think of some face I've seen looks like that."

Bier, '16: "I know, it's our gold fish."

"My son, don't you know it is very wrong to catch fish on the Sabbath day, and besides, it is very cruel to impale that poor, helpless beetle upon that sharp hook."

Babcock, '17: "Oh, say, mister, this is only an imitation, it aint a real bug."

"Bless me," replied the deacon, "why I thought it was a real bug."

Babcock, lifting a fine string of fish out of the water, said: "So did these other suckers."

The Dentist's Life and Work as Viewed by a Physician

By E. P. S. Miller, M.D., Chicago, Ill.

It has often been my lot to hear other men compare the supposed advantages of my calling with the disadvantages of their own, and I have often thought "Oh, if they only knew!" So, not in a spirit of reprisal, I wish to turn my searchlight on the dentist and his work. My candle-power may be low and my perspective limited, but I will try to speed along without skidding.

We are all influenced in our views by our childhood experiences. An engineer in a sawmill, for instance, was kind to you when you spent idle boyhood hours in his engine room, and you concluded that it must be a great thing to be an engineer and that all engineers must be good fellows. My early experience with dentists was favorable. Indeed, I had my nerve then, and could stand any amount of punishment in the chair until I was ~~twenty-three~~, when I had the typhoid fever. Since then, I am like other mortals and postpone dental sessions longer than pure logic would indicate. I have had many ambitions since my first one, which was to be a maple-sugar maker, but I never wanted to be a dentist. The reasons for this attitude will appear here.

Every profession is made up of advantages and disadvantages. Let us speak of the advantages of dentistry. In the first place, less preliminary education is required than for a medical course. This allows an earlier beginning, and as the course is three years, the dentist begins his lifework at an earlier age. The dental student has a happier school life, as he is not weighed down with the feeling that human life is at stake in nearly every disease which he studies. The dental student sobers down a bit in his senior year until he gets in "all his points." The medical student in his senior year is worrying his head off, trying to land an internship in some hospital. Both have their worries about passing the State Board.

Nature is very kind to the dentist in the large number of various materials for his work: perhaps, I should say that dentists are very brilliant in adopting the products of nature to serve the case at hand. An ancient Etruscan dentist, you know, took an unerupted calf's tooth, carved it and made a bridge to replace two upper centrals.

The dentist can select and maintain regular office hours. This gives him opportunity to cultivate his hobby, such as golf, tennis, choir singing, church going, lodge membership and all other kinds of mixing. Mixing never appealed to me, as mixing costs more than one derives from it and if one has to take mixed drinks along with it, the cost is altogether too high in the long run.

Owing to regular office hours, the dentist ought to have a happier family life, as he has time for his wife and family upon which they can depend. If the dentist promises to take his wife to the

theater Thursday night at eight o'clock he can keep his word, but the doctor may be just leaving the house when he meets the urgent demand of a message, obstetrical in its nature.

Thanks to a wise commercialism which has educated the public, dental practice can be conducted on the pay as you enter or pay as you go plan. The deposit on taking up the work is a great aid in holding the patient. Again, the dentist can stall the slow payer; temporary treatments can be replaced almost ad libitum, at least until pay day. Much of the work to be done is not immediately urgent like the physician's work. The dentist makes a price or an approximate one and the patient figures on the bill and how he is going to pay it. It is far different with a physician called to a pneumonia patient. No chance for an estimate of the work to be done there. It is a fight with death with a handicap of high mortality facing the doctor and his patient.

The dentist's patient generally buys some material thing, the service doesn't impress him so much. The patient has a filling, a plate, a bridge, a crown or an orthodontia appliance that he carries with him and which he can exhibit, mentioning with pride, as many do, the price paid. The pneumonia patient after recovery cannot exhibit a cured lung and brag about how much it cost him to have it cured. He would, if we could furnish him with a gold-plated lung, wear it on the outside.

The dental laboratory is one of the greatest advantages to the dentist wherever located. I know this from having done clerical work in one of the best in Chicago. The dental laboratory is the biggest factor in the success of thousands of dentists to-day. It enables the busy dentist to multiply himself from two to four times and generally the patient is unaware of it. It may be objected that the dental laboratory is too much of a help to the "lame ducks" of the profession and that true progress comes mostly from dentists who do all their own work; nevertheless, the laboratory, by specialization and multitude of cases, can generally do better work than the dentist himself. The real "wizards of the blowpipe" are more often to be found in the laboratory than elsewhere. Nowhere does the inefficient dentist betray himself more than in the impressions, bites and models which he sends to the laboratory. Some of these are so poor that the laboratory has to instruct the dentist as to the preparation of new ones and in some cases refuse the work altogether.

Competition between dental supply houses is so keen that the visits of their detail men constitute another advantage of dentistry. They keep the dentist informed as to the latest and most successful improvements in tools, appliances and even in processes of treatment.

Dentistry is, to my notion, a highly developed specialty of medicine and is divisible into only a few sub-specialties. The dentist is a specialist to begin with, while the medical or surgical specialist really owes it to himself and his patients to be a generalist for from two to five years or more, unless he takes the European short cut to a specialty by six months to a year in Vienna or London.

It costs a dentist a good deal to start practice, but the installment plan helps everyone to-day at a good profit for the "installers."

One of the main advantages of dental practice is the great

freedom from responsibility for human life. Occasionally a dentist has to treat a patient who dies from infection, and several times the use of anæsthesia has resulted fatally, but the possibility of death as the result of dental disease is so infrequent as to be rarely thought of, while in medical cases there is hardly a disease without its mortality statistics. A dentist ought to sleep better than a physician.

Dentistry has its disadvantage and its bugbears, its drudgery and its failures. Keeping regular office hours may mean success financially and at the same time failure physically. The dentist's field of work is confined to a space the outside measurements of which give about sixteen cubic inches, and the oral cavity considerably less. To work in so small a space upon objects so small as the teeth and in their smaller areas of decay, pulp chambers and root canals, calls for the constant concentration of attention and effort of brain, hand, eyes and arms, with strain upon muscles of back and ligaments of the feet. A first-class loafer never made a first-class dentist; indeed, a genuine idler never would choose dentistry as a profession because the dentist has to stand while doing his work.

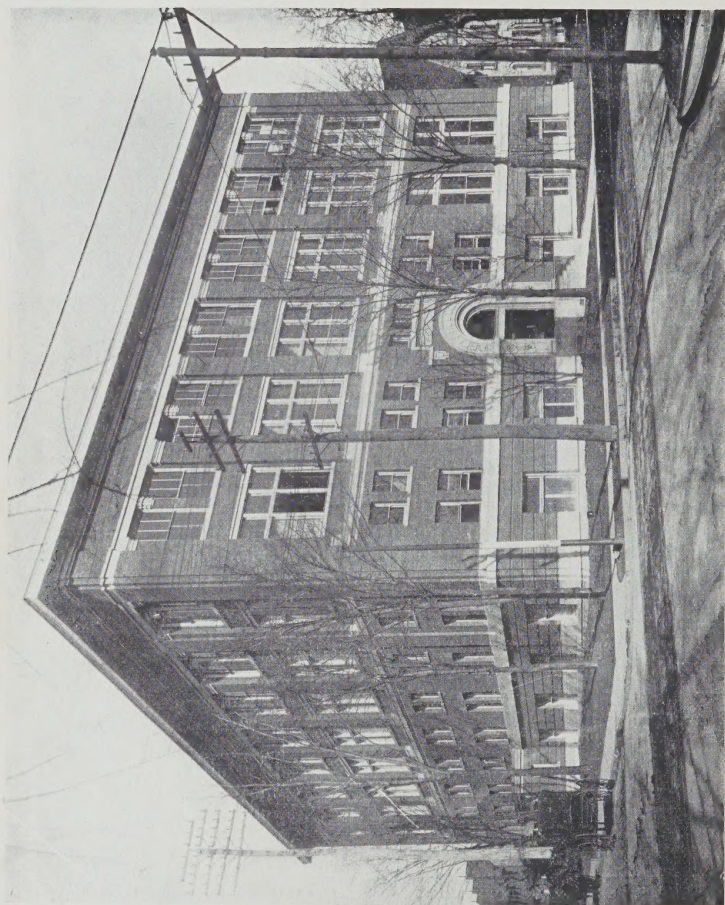
Some of the bugbears of dentistry are: appointment breakers, pyorrhea, abscessed teeth, impacted molars, nervous women, spoiled children and "shoppers."

The dentist has to make good before getting old. Injuries and illnesses which might not prevent a business man from pursuing his lifework may incapacitate the dentist. There are continual expenses for material, instruments and equipment just to keep up to date.

One of the meanest things with which to contend is a malpractice suit. They are not so very frequent, but they are sufficient to demand some form of protective insurance. Chloroform is often requested by patients, but if given at all should be administered in a hospital or at the patient's home. The death of a patient in a dental office almost means ruin to the dentist. Whiskey-soaked individuals are unpleasant subjects for oral work; the dentist has to contend with enough bad odors! The known syphilitic is not so bad, but who wants the slip of a bur to cut his finger and then find out later that the patient had syphilis? When a physician treats a case of syphilis he should warn the victim of that dread disease to let the dentist know of it when getting any work done.

The reasons why I never aspired to the bur and the plugger date back to my younger years. My father was an officer in the Civil War and my mother accompanied him in the capacity of nurse. Her experiences relating to work in the hospitals in the cities and near battlefields inspired me with the profoundest respect for the Army Surgeons and their work. Another reason was a feeling that dentistry required more of the fine, mechanical technique than I thought I could ever master, coupled with the infliction of more pain per square inch than I thought I could bear to inflict.

With all its advantages, Dentistry (with a capital D) is a fine profession and its future is ahead of it (not behind it, to use an Hibernianism). With the development of bacteriology, pathology, safe and sane anæsthesia and prophylactic work among the school children, this calling will always demand the best that the best of men can give.—Dental Digest.



The Royal College of Dental Surgeons.

**SUGGESTIONS TO SENIORS—HINTS TO JUNIORS—WISDOM
FOR SOPHOMORES—KNOWLEDGE FOR FRESHMEN.****Office Management.**

WHAT WOULD YOU think of a man who jumped into the sea, and then cried out: "Ho, there! Some one jump in and show me how to swim!" Would you not consider that he was a bit late in recalling that he who plunges overboard should have previously provided a means of survival when he found himself in deep water?

YET IT IS UNDOUBTEDLY true that this is exactly the situation in which all too many young dentists find themselves immediately after graduation. Daddy goes to a dentist and has some bridgework done, and when he gets a bill for 12,576.75 he concludes that dentistry is a "paying business," and he sends Son to a dental college.

AND WHEN SON ascends the white marble steps of the Dean's Palace and announces that he wants to matriculate, does that Dean ask the boy: "Have you any idea how you will get practice after you get your sheepskin?" Yes, he does—not! But if some day some Dean should ask such a question, what would Son say? He would admit that the question had never occurred to him, and that he did not know the answer.

FACT IS, business men's sons have no right to attend dental colleges at all. Dentistry is not a business, though, of course, a practice should be managed in a business-like manner. Time was when a medical man never sent out a bill, or if he did it was sent in blank; merely a gentle hint, or reminder, and the G. P. (grateful patient) would straightway write out a nice little check and forward it to the Dear Doctor. This was called an honorarium. But after a time some patients abused this honorarium method of settlement with doctors, and the method began to grow unpopular—with the doctors.

SO NOWADAYS doctors, and likewise dentists, send out bills, with the service fee written in plain figures, and really it is just as well as things are, because so few would know what an honorarium is, any more than a friend of mine who asked me if it was not a new idea to declare a "natatorium," as so many countries have done during this war. But even so, while it is perfectly just, proper, and right to have fixed fees, and to collect real money for services rendered, nevertheless dentistry is not, or, at least, should not be looked upon as a "business."

THEREFORE A YOUNG man entering the profession should do so just as he would join a Masonic order; not because of what he might get out of it so much, as with the full intention of being an honor to the honorable body with which he thus associates himself.

CONSEQUENTLY SINCE he elects to become a professional man, he should realize at the outset that he is in honor bound to abide by the rules of the fraternity, and that an infraction of these rules is more of a disgrace to himself than to the brotherhood whose tenets he has promised to obey. Yet how often, at the very outset of his career does the young graduate take a step which is likely



The Hya Yaka Staff.

forever to ostracize him from the company of the best of his professional brothers, and all because in advance he neglected to ask himself: "How shall I get into practice?"

A FEW YEARS AGO a young man came to me seeking a position. He told me two things that were astounding, considered together. First that he was a graduate of one of our best university schools. Second that he had been employed for a year in one of the most notorious dental parlors in the city. "Were you not taught in College," I asked, "that the majority of these dental parlors are pernicious, and that no professional man can be connected with them?" This he admitted, and then I asked: "Why have you worked for such people, prostituting your profession, your Alma Mater, and yourself?" This galled him and with a little heat he replied: "I had to live!" Like a flash I retorted: "I do not admit that. You do not have to live, or, at least, not at the expense of dentistry. Men like you might better die than live."

HARSH AS THAT may sound it is as sound as Gospel. Before a man enters an honorable profession, before he applies for and accepts that education which could not be transmitted to him but for the text books and teaching of truly professional men, he should study out the problem of how to use his professional education, in a professional manner.

OF COURSE, to the Son of a successful dentist there is no problem as to entrance into practice. He will first assist and then succeed his father. To the Son of the business man who essays to become a dentist for "what there is in it," I have no advice to give. To the young man who finds occupation in a dental office in some capacity, and finally, growing to like the work seeks the required education; or to any young man who, with his eyes open to the fact that a profession is no high road to fortune, but who from natural predilections, wishes to be a professional man rather than a tradesman, I cheerfully offer a few random thoughts.

AT THE VERY OUTSET let me say that the acceptance of the position of assistant with an older man is like a double-edged sword. There are advantages in such an alliance, but there are serious drawbacks. If the older man is skilful, the younger man may learn much from him, but do not overlook the fact that the possession of a large practice does not necessarily attest either to practical ability nor professional attainments. There are "business men," even in the higher walks, masquerading as professional men, and I might add, masquerading as dentists. Men who are just natural born salesmen. Such men "sell" amalgam fillings under the name of platinum, "which, as you know, is very expensive just at present." They speak of the silicate cements as "the new seamless porcelain fillings." And their gold fillings are seven-eighths oxy-phosphate to "protect the delicate pulp from thermal shock." In such offices pulps are "capped" so as "to preserve the vitality of the osseous structure of the tooth as long as possible," and fistulous openings from alveolar abscesses are "an advantage since they afford free drainage from the gum boils."

BUT EVEN IN the offices of the best grade of dentists, offices in which the young man may undoubtedly learn much, there is a



R. J. LANGDON
President of R.O.S.



W. J. COOPER
Treasurer of Parliament.



R. H. ATKEY
Editor of Hya Yaka.



B. J. LEMAY
President of Athletics.



W. E. WILLARD
Governor of Parliament.



A. G. GRANT
Chairman of House.



A. H. LEGRS
President of Parliament.



R. E. LANGDON
President of Freshman Year.



J. A. STEWART
President of Senior Year.



H. J. LEGATE
President of Sophomore Year.



B. E. LANG
President of Junior Year. (See Freshman Year.)

THE CABINET

EXECUTIVE BODY OF THE STUDENTS' PARLIAMENT.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGEONS

1914-15

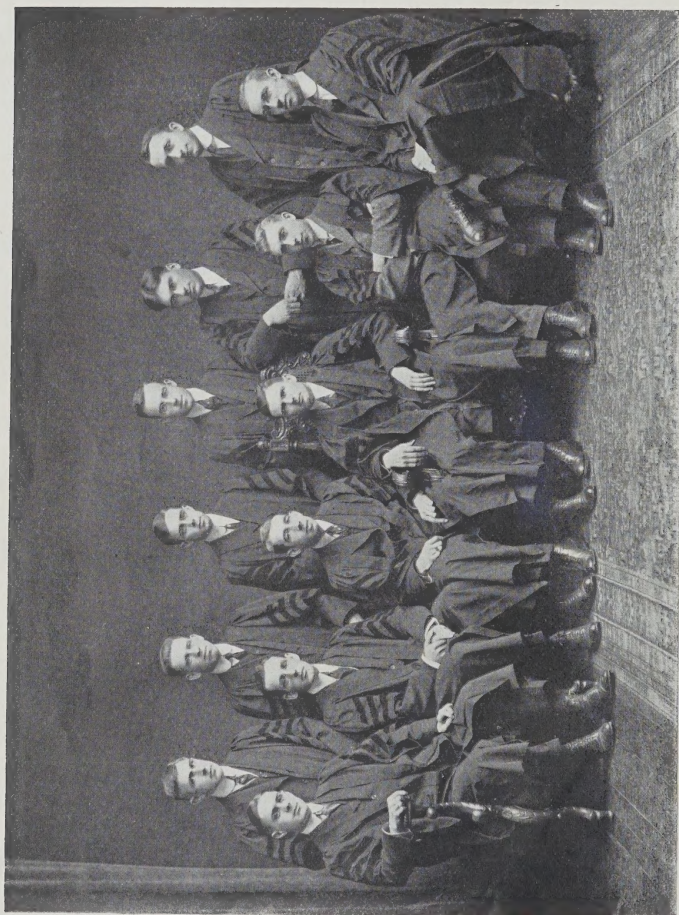
limit to the advantage of such association. Let the young graduate realize that finally he must establish a practice for himself; one in which the patients owe allegiance to him, and not to another man. His inexperience and lack of faith in his own judgment may hamper him at the outset if he embark alone, but if he have average or more than average ability the satisfaction of his patients will rapidly give him confidence, and from that moment he must be increasingly successful as a practice builder. Then why build for another man? I place the advisable limit of such an association at five years, and three might be safer.

IN FORMING an alliance, the most important clause in the contract should be to the effect that "at the end of the term of this contract the party of the second part shall be at liberty to enter into practice for himself, and to work for any patient who may have been placed in his charge by the party of the first part, provided such patient may seek such service unsolicited, except that the party of the second part shall mail to all such patients a card announcing that he has terminated his association and has removed to his new address."

SUCH AN AGREEMENT made in advance, would avoid much possible ill-feeling, and prevent enmities such as have lasted through life. The older man will place a family in the care of his assistant; usually a family for whom he does not himself wish to work. This family from a purely business standpoint is the "property" of the older man. Being pleased with the young man's services, a friend is recommended. This is the nucleus of family No. 2. Also the "property" of the older man. But if the young man continues to give satisfaction he will acquire family No. 3, and then No. 4, and then No. 5. All of these the older man would consider as his because had he not placed family No. 1 in the care of his assistant he never would have seen nor heard of family No. 5. This fact being true, argument is futile. On the other hand the young man declares that if his work had not been satisfactory to numerous intermediate patients the older man never would have seen nor heard of family No. 5. Which is not entirely true, because the same result might have come about had the older man kept family No. 1 in his own personal care. However, this is sufficient to show how easily an estrangement and even an animosity may arise, which will harass for a lifetime.

CLEARLY IT WOULD be best to permit the patient to decide to which man he owes allegiance, and therefore the clause suggested, or its substance should be in all contracts between old and young dentists. Indeed it is of more real lasting importance than the salary.

WHERE A YOUNG man begins as the associate of another, when he terminates his agreement he should have a nucleus of a practice, especially if he had reserved the right to receive patients himself on some terms agreeable to both parties. Let us now come to the young graduate who courageously opens an office on his own responsibility. Such a man should join the local dental society as promptly as possible, and to render this easier, the Society should remit part of the first year's dues to all who become members during the first year of practice.



Class Officers, 1914-15

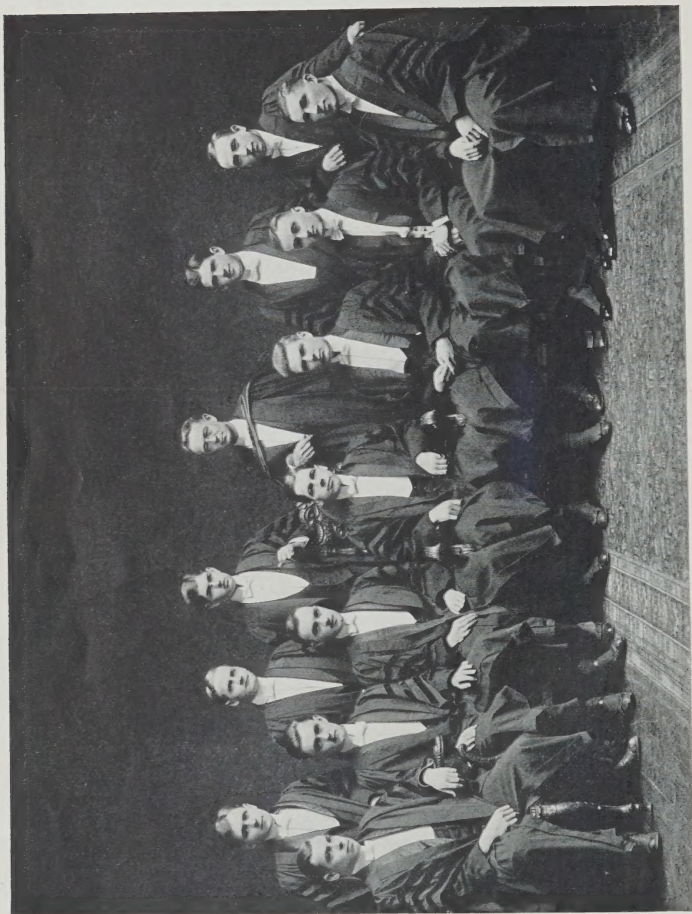
HAVING THUS proven his intention to practice ethically, he should, as far as possible, without unduly intruding himself, cultivate the friendship of the more prominent and successful men, though all professional friendships are of value. If there be one line of work in which the young man especially excels, let him exhibit such work to the older man. Ask permission to take a patient to the office of some man who may have shown some friendly interest, with the avowed intent of receiving criticism. In this way the older man will be enabled to see exactly what quality of workman the younger man may be. If pleased, he will probably send him practice. These older men are constantly being asked by patients: "Can you recommend a young man who does good work? I have a friend who cannot afford your fees?" How can the older man conscientiously recommend a younger man whose work he has never seen?

THIS BRINGS US naturally to the question of fees. Let us for a moment consider what the business man, the shop-keeper would do. Before even opening his doors would he not take account of stock, and estimate the price at which he must sell? It is even more necessary for the professional man to do this. There is nothing harder to accomplish than an increase in fees. Patients whom you serve well at the beginning of your practice, at fees below the value of your services will never leave you, and will expect you to adhere to the established fees sometimes throughout a lifetime. All old practitioners have "old families" of this class for whom it has long ceased to be profitable to work.

THE YOUNG PRACTITIONER should therefore determine the value at which he would be willing to serve his patient for at least ten years. It will be better to fix it a bit high rather than a bit low. He should endeavor from the very outset to avoid appearing so eager for patronage that he will work at any price. A reputation for cheapness spreads rapidly and is hard to overcome.

ALL PEOPLE are bargain hunters. From the very outset cultivate the habit of explaining that you are not a "cheap dentist." The patient will ask for some idea of your fees, and if acceptable you are at once obtaining a client who will pay you your full fee. Too many young men through timidity or lack of appreciation of their own ability present bills for less than the patients really expected to pay. Remember that in such cases the patient not only does not pay more than is asked, but he is apt to value your service at the lower price you put upon it.

I HAVE SAID that all people like a bargain. How may we take advantage of that, and accept a low fee without depreciating ourselves in the eyes of the patient? The answer to this is almost the most important advice I have to give to the man entering practice. Let us suppose that he has decided that for the first ten years he should receive an average fee of six dollars per hour. To a new patient he should make this clear. If the patient doubts her ability to pay so much she will express this doubt and then ask: "Could you give me an idea as to what the work will cost?" The young dentist must then make this estimate, being sure that he is fair to himself. Let us say that he offers to do the work required for one hundred dollars. The patient is aghast, and says she cannot possibly



The At-Home Committee

pay more than fifty dollars. The dentist then may say: "I have given you a reasonable estimate. The fee is really lower than some of the older men would charge. Still, among professional men there is no definite fee, and we do not feel like forcing a patient to go to some incompetent man for lack of money. Therefore I will make you an offer. I cannot reduce my fee, because it is fair. But you can pay me only fifty dollars in cash, and if you find my service satisfactory you may recommend me to your friends, and as soon as I do fifty dollars worth of work for some friend or friends of yours, I will give you a receipt in full for your bill. But, of course, this is a confidential arrangement."

THE PATIENT usually accepts; glad to get one hundred dollars worth for fifty. She also keeps the pact, not being anxious to advertise the fact that she is a half-pay patient. But what is of more importance she does not advertise that you are a half-price dentist. All people have acquaintances richer than themselves, and it will be among these richer friends that she will praise the dentist who has done her this kindness. In this manner the dentist establishes the proper fee for his first ten years, even though he may accept less than full fees from many. Better still, he will be building up a clientele that is richer and richer year by year.

THUS WE ARRIVE at another valuable bit of advice. Some day one of the Real Rich will arrive. At that moment opportunity knocks at the young man's door. If the rich person be a woman, as it probably will be, she must be cultivated. A dentist should endeavor to do his best for every patient, and to make all clients his friends. But for this particular woman of influence, he must do more than his best, and of her he must make more than a friend. He must not only give his best service at his topmost fees, but he must so treat the patient that she feels under obligation. Without vaunting his own skill let him make it plain that he is of the newer school, and that he is endeavoring to give her the very best according to the latest discoveries.

A WOMAN FRIEND of this character is the most valuable asset that any practitioner may have, and there is probably no successful dentist who will not admit that he has one or more women of this class, from whose friendship he has materially benefited. This being true, the young dentist should be ever on the lookout for her.

ODDLY ENOUGH SHE may be brought to the young man's office by the humblest of his patients. Let me close by citing an instance from the experience of a professional friend, and let all young men take to heart the moral of the story.

EARLY IN MY friend's career, when a dollar was worth one hundred cents to him, a stranger came in and asked to have a small buccal cavity in a lower molar filled with amalgam. He agreed to fill the cavity for two dollars. It transpired that the tooth was horribly sensitive and the patient a neurasthenic. The dentist used the utmost patience and his best skill, yet it required more than one hour to fill the tooth. The patient then said: "Doctor, I think I ought to pay you more than two dollars?" But at the outset she had explained that she was a governess out of work, and could not afford a high fee. The dentist was tempted to charge more, but



Y.M.C.A. Executive

such a course was against his conscience, and he could not fail to abide by his own estimate. So he replied: "It did take more time than I had anticipated, but I cannot charge you any more." Then laughing he added: "Send me a millionaire patient some day, and I will charge the rest to her."

A YEAR WENT BY and this woman called one day with two young girls to have their teeth examined, and an opinion expressed. They were daughters of a genuine millionaire, in whose household the governess had found employment. The dentist expressed an opinion, which subsequently he discovered was opposed to that given by the regular family dentist. That governess persuaded her mistress that the younger man was "up-to-date," and that the older was "an old fossil." The mother called, and the young dentist recognized that opportunity was inviting him. He made a lifelong friend of that Millionairess. She is still his patient. So are her children. So are their husbands, and their children. Also other relatives and friends. Altogether my friend roughly estimates that this woman's friendship has been worth over twenty thousand dollars to him. The governess who brought her has long since passed beyond his ken. But had he increased that two dollars fee, it is possible that he never would have seen the Millionairess. By adhering to his first estimate, he established a reputation for uprightness in the mind of that governess. Likewise he left her in his debt. And she paid the debt.

Smith, '17: "How are your salted peanuts? Fresh?"

Clerk: "No, salted."

"What is Myles, '17, worrying about, his debts?"

"No, because he is unable to contract more."

Babcock, '18, says that we always get what we pray for, if we are sincere. The only thing he regrets is that in singing "Showers, showers of blessing," the other day on the steps that he was more sincere and emphasized the words "of blessing." Then he is positive that the shower would have been a great deal nicer than the one he did get.

No doubt after reading the essay of "Butch" in the January number of our paper a great many of the boys will be eager to take a jaunt to the West to see "Canada's natural resources." By Butch's essay apparently he got no farther west than Winnipeg. It might be well for those who have the inspiration to see Canada's resources and beauty spots to travel an odd mile or so, say perhaps twice the distance again from Toronto to Winnipeg, and no doubt they will get a better view.



University of Toronto "T" Holders, Class '15

for two years at least. Any dentist who can earn a successful living these days in starting his profession, can look at a future with a smile.

Prospects.

The Canadian dentist is no doubt blessed with a double heritage. Canada is but at the dawn of the twentieth century, which will undoubtedly decide the destiny of our nation. If you do not believe this, study her twentieth century day problems. Study our relationship to the world-war. Are not the eyes of the universe turned towards America? Do we not belong to a class, recognized socially as the flower of the British nation? Do we not possess natural resources envied world over? Do we not possess fields of golden grain, the granaries of the world? Do our nickel and mineral mines not supply the needs of nations?

Why say this? Because (1) we are bound to have immigration into this fair land of ours. (2) Capital the world over will be turned loose for investment. Canada will get her share. Financial prospects are to be looked upon in an optimistic manner. Do not our large bank presidents inform us of this? The people will start to circulate money and their first needs will then be—dentistry.

Will you be able to cope with the situation successfully? You will be required to do more than take the money.

Knowing, however, of the qualities you possess and of the galaxy of professional intellect you will have attained, the places you will fill and the impetus you will some day give to our metropolitan life, I can, on bended knee, give reverence to the R. C. D. S. and your Alma Mater, where the fundamental principles have been laid down and where your character has been formed.

Duty.

One suggestion is, viz., Be more patriotic than the fellow who only waves the flag. Have a love of country founded on the knowledge of the privileges you enjoy as a Canadian citizen, and of the debt you owe those who have won those privileges for you, and then knowing this, contribute something to the greatness of the nation in fidelity to duty. This is the true ideal of Christian patriotism. Then when you have practised, say, twenty to twenty-five years, the span of our mundane existence, having at the same time enjoyed domestic felicity, you shall no doubt have filled the bill for the future Canadian dentist.

E. R. B.

HORSE-SHOES.

These belong to the man who gets a position on the future staff of the Hya Yaka, provided he becomes a shining light and proves the law of inverse squares, and makes his organ pipes, sound loops and nodes upon the manometric, mirror-like pages on the Hya Yaka, and at the same time reduces the temperature of the editor's boiling blood, when the printers say it'll be ten days before you can get your copy, or the boys say, Give us another week, we haven't written up that article.

E. R. B.

HONOR ROLL.

The students who have had their names placed upon our honor roll, should figure well in the eyes of the Faculty when the years are allotted to successful candidates and degrees granted to fourth year men.

The men who joined the 26th Overseas Battery may never return to the College, because they will, no doubt, in a short time be in the firing line. (God bless them, for they are worthy boys, ail of them.) Their names will undoubtedly be inscribed on the shining scroll of fame of our fair Dominion.

The heroes and worthies of the war ought to be held in lasting remembrance by the country and their Empire. The men who are aiding Dr. Gow at the base hospital are well deserving of all praise; but when they return, everybody should be ready to label them with honor and respect.

We cannot, however, overlook those heroes who broke the ice and were the first to enlist and join the Casualty Clearance Hospital. All these men are going to work hard, probably twenty-four hours a day, and work for love of King, country and freedom of democratic principles.

The Royal College of Dental Surgeons should make a list, recording our patriots of history, of the year 1915, of those who so greatly dared for our country, many of whom will perhaps also bleed and die. However, this is just a start, and many more intend leaving right after camp in May.

E. R. B.

PERSONALS.

Dean Willmott has returned from Clifton Springs, where he has been for the past few weeks.

Dr. Musgrove, of Niagara Falls, visited at the College lately.

Among those who visited the R. C. D. S. during Easter were: Dr. Thornton, Montreal; Dr. Tindale, Fergus, Ont.; Dr. Harold Campbell, Exeter.

J. W. MacDonald and J. B. Roberts, members of the '15 class, have been selected as assistants to Dr. Gow in the University Base Hospital, and will leave shortly for France.

Miss Durkee of Kew Beach, city, is at present assisting Miss Harrison in the infirmary offices.

STUDENTS' COUNCIL.

By R. H. A.

In previous years the Students' Council has not been an active body in the Dental College. This is probably due to the lack of interest taken in it by the representatives, and failure to inform the students of what takes place at these meetings. Mr. Fisk and myself hope to serve the Dental College efficiently this next year and hope all co-operation necessary will be forthcoming.

The last meeting for this year of the new council was held March 31st in the Senate Chamber, and consisted chiefly of the election of the executive for the following year. The following is the result of the election:

Vice-President—Mr. Childs, Trinity.

Treasurer—Mr. Harkness, U.C.

Recording Secretary—Mr. Scott, Vic.

Chairman, Literary Organization—Mr. Ferguson, graduate.

Chairman, Musical Organization—Mr. Sullivan, Med.

Chairman, Athletic and Discipline Com.—Mr. Kirby, School.

This last named chairman is supported by the Senior representative from each faculty. Prof. Loudon is President, and his work is much appreciated by the members of the Council.

There is a movement on foot to have each student pay two (2) dollars as a fee which entitles each man to a copy of the "Varsity," and each member of the graduating class to a "Torontonensis." This seems a very good plan and will be brought forward at the Dental College through the Parliament and Board of Directors.

Power was given the executive to conduct all affairs of the Council from now till next fall. The representatives from the R. C. D. S. hope to make themselves of value to the College this next year by looking after the affairs in a capable way.

We now know definitely what causes Wing, '16, to go off into a doze during lectures, particularly those interesting talks of Dr. Stewart. According to Dr. Clarkson, it is the "sleep-secreting gland" situated at the occipital part of Wing's cranium which gets busy at those early morning lecture hours.

Dr. Clarkson says that the legs on one side of the body of the Rackabar (whatever that is) are shorter than those of his other side, so as to enable him to walk along the side of a hill.

Bill Slater, '16 (aside): Suppose the Rackabar wants to walk the other way?

Bill is as long of head as he is of limb.

Hen. Reid, '16: Why don't you put on a clean collar?

Arnott, '16: My other one isn't back from the laundry yet.

Athletic World



A brief biography of the players of this year's championship team follows:

Captain Jimmie Macdonald hails from Halifax, Nova Scotia, where for three years he was one of the mainstays of the puck-chasing aggregation at the Halifax Academy. In his last year there Mac captained the team, as in his last year here. Jimmie's athletic aspirations have not been satisfied with hockey only, for while attending the aforementioned academy he indulged in English rugby. His playing won him the captaincy on their team for a year. In 1913 Jimmie entered R. C. D. S. and joined Class '15 in its second year. He has played on the Dent hockey team for three years, and has always been a hard worker and clever player.

Blake Beaton, the sturdy defence man on the team, learned the game in Markham, Ont., where for three years he played Intermediate O.H.A. He has been playing for the garnet and blue for four years, during which time the team won two championships, and in 1912 played that memorable with Victoria in the finals when the victor was not determined until sixty minutes' overtime had been played. This year Beat. made a place on the Varsity Intermediate Intercollegiate team, where his playing was largely responsible for the success of the blue and white. In his second year Blake made a place on the Varsity I. soccer team which won the Intercollegiate championship that year and two years later. His playing ability won him the honor of captain for 1914, which office he filled with glory. Blake is President of Athletics in the R. C. D. S. this year and has performed his duty admirably. His coolness of head and cleanness of playing, combined with a rare ability, have marked him as a true sportsman.

Harry Zinn is a product of the town of Hanover, Ont., where he has always been one of the leading lights in athletics. Harry

played lacrosse for his home town the year before entering R.C.D.S., when they were successful in winning the Junior C.L.A. championship. He also played senior northern hockey for Hanover. Happy has been one of the mainstays of the Dent hockey team since his coming here, and his clever stickhandling has been the joy of many an enthusiastic supporter. This year, he, with his side-kick, Beaton, made the Varsity intermediate hockey team, which was successful in the series, due largely to Happy's sterling playing. For the last three years Harry has played on the Varsity I. lacrosse team, which won the international championship in 1912. He was captain of this team in 1914. Beaton and Zinn are two of the best athletes in the R. C. D. S.

Billy Chartrand was a famous athlete before ever entering the Royal College. For five years he was a student at Ottawa College, where he was made an athlete. Billy played Interprovincial hockey with Ottawa, and toured the Eastern States playing exhibition games. His confreres of that team are now some of them in professional hockey. For four years he played rugby with Ottawa in the Intercollegiate Union, and in 1911 was on the championship team of the O.R.F.U. In his Freshman year at this College, he turned out for St. Mike's hockey team, but decided to render his services for his Alma Mater rather than with an outside team. He has played on the rugby team and hockey team for two years. His speed and stick-handling was the shining light in the Jennings Cup series.

Frank Deans is a native son of Preston, Ont., where he indulged in different forms of sport before entering R. C. D. S. He was on the championship team of the Juvenile C. L. A. in 1912, and also a member of the soccer team which won the Hogg Cup in the same year. He played Junior O. H. A. for Preston and Parkdale Canoe Club. Buck was not a regular last year, but played a couple of games for the Dents. As a referee, he is hard to beat; in fact, this year Buck was a kind of an assistant to the referee. His sturdy body-checking and puck-carrying were much admired by the fans.

Harry Smith is a new face on a Dent hockey team. For three years Harry has been turning out, but without success until this year, when his enthusiasm and work earned him a place on the team. He played for Chatham Collegiate for three years. Harry is waiting patiently for the spring, when he can get out and play the game he excels at, viz., baseball.

Dalton Boyd has not been able to show very much of what he has got because of the amount of material around the College. He played Junior O. H. A. for Sudbury and Intermediate O. A. L. A. for two years. He has been a regular on the rugby team.

"Micky" Mulvihill comes from that famous old town in Eastern Ontario known as Arnprior. "Micky" has always played hockey around the High School in his home town. His playing this year for Dents was consistent and good.

Dave Cook played his first hockey in Markham, Ontario. This year he made a place on the Dent team through his enthusiasm and willingness to come out and try. He was taken off when some of the older men came back to the fold.

Mel. Anderson hails from Bracebridge, Ont., where he has played Junior O. H. A. for several seasons. This is his first year on a Dent team, and his work is worthy of credit. Mel. also plays lacrosse and is making a bid for a place on Varsity I. this year.



SECCOMBE CUP.

This cup is presented by Dr. Seecombe to the Basketball Club of the College for inter-Year competition. This year's games came off as scheduled. Early in December the Freshmen and Sophomores battled with each other with success to the latter team. The Juniors and Seniors did not need to play a game to decide which was the better team. Early in March the Seniors and Sophomores met at the Varsity gym. to determine whether the Seniors would go undefeated, or lose in the last round. The game was not as good as it would have been, had the players been in condition. It was a crude

exhibition of the game and the fellows who turned out to see it took more fun out of the "smooth" way of handing out "rough stuff." At half-time the score was even, 11—11, with the Sophomores playing like they never did before, and the Seniors just beginning to strike their proper stride. Toward the last of the game, the Sophs. weakened and the Seniors rolled them in until the game was tucked away. Every man on the floor played a good game. The checking was strenuous, but no ill feeling existed. Harriman of '16 refereed a "mussy" game very well.

Class '15 has won the Seecombe Cup for the four years that they have been in attendance here. It is safe to say that their team is easily the best that has ever gone through the R. C. D. S.. As Freshmen, the team was considered more or less of a joke, until they downed the Sophomores 65—18 in the first game. The Sophs. got peeved as a result and backed the Class '13 team to lick '15 properly. The two teams met and there ensued a bloody encounter. Bill McEwen and Tommy Thompson were out for gore—they got it. The two teams were very evenly matched and a tough game was the result. The final score was 30—31 for '15. By this time the whole school was bound to get '15, so the Seniors scared up five of their huskies to muss our fellows up. The Seniors didn't have condition and couldn't stand the pace.

The next year was not quite so strenuous as we were confident of victory. The Freshmen were easy, the Juniors had lost heart, and the Seniors were not in the same form as the previous year. Class '15 came out on top again. Last year the big battle was with the Freshmen, but they lacked experience and were downed. This year they also fell.

The line-up has not always been the same, for Joe Teich dropped out in the third year and was replaced by Hammil. Tommy Thompson has been the shining light in the team and has been the big reason of the team's success. Tommy Tucker, Bill Cooper, Don Hammil and Bill Macdonald have always played consistently.

Athletics in the R. C. D. S. have flourished this year as always. The Jennings Cup is the only mug to stay in the College, but the rugby, soccer, track and basketball teams were fairly successful, too.

Wendel Holmes, who entered with Class '16, is captain of the Varsity lacrosse team for this spring. The Dents have been represented on this team for the past four years. More of our fellows should try and make a place.

The following men have been given D's for their athletic ability: Frank Wright, Joe Coupal, Bill Macdonald, C. Liggett, Buck Deans, Harry Smith, Micky Mulvihill.

THE JENNINGS CUP.

The Jennings Cup, emblematic of the interfaculty hockey championship of the University of Toronto, was presented for annual competition by W. I. Jennings, Esq., in 1899. Since that time it has

become a well-renowned trophy throughout Varsity and always a source of pride to the championship team. No less than six times in fourteen years, have the Dents been the proud possessors of this coveted trophy. It was first held by the Dental College in 1902, with O. K. Gibson as captain. The name of B. O. Fife, of the present Infirmary staff, appears on this line-up. In 1906, Captain J. C. Crawford and his team again brought the silverware back to the Royal College. In 1909, T. W. Blakely captained his team to victory, and in 1911, the Dents, led by F. Knight of hockey and football fame, again won the Jennings Cup. In this line-up were such recent graduates as N. S. Bailey, '14, last year with Varsity Seniors; J. S. Scott, '14; J. Bricker, '14, and H. Stuart, '14. After a lapse of three years, the wearers of the garnet and light blue, under manager Blake Beaton and Captain "Happy" Zinn, once more brought home the bacon. The victories of this team and the struggles with the Meds, still remain fresh in the memories of nearly all the present students. The names engraved on the shield for the last year includes B. B. Beaton, H. Zinn, W. Chartrand, J. W. Macdonald, J. Bricker, H. Stuart, O. Brisebois, W. Holmes, H. McBride, and F. M. Deans.

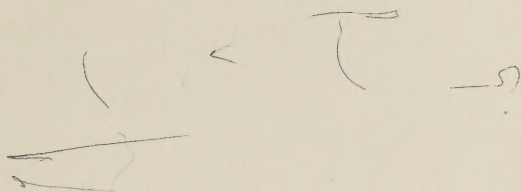
Needless to repeat, the Dents again this year showed their superiority in Canada's winter game, and having disposed of Pharmacy, had easy going, and once again the coveted silverware is to find its resting place in the R. C. D. S. It might not be amiss to here congratulate each member of the championship team on their excellent record, and also Manager F. Wright and Captain J. W. Macdonald on their untiring efforts to land the Cup. The showing made this year was an exceptional one. The record shows a clean sheet of eight victories and no losses, while the Dents scored 51 goals to their opponents' 16. Some class! and here's hoping we can keep it up.

THE NEW HYA STAFF, 1915

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2nd Associate Editor	- - -	R. W. Hoffman, '17
Local Editor	- - -	D. T. Seigel '16
Assistant Local Editor	- - -	H. L. Smith, '17
Sporting Editor	- - -	F. M. Deans, '17
Assistant Sporting Editor	- - -	R. H. Aljse, '16
Personal and Society Editor	- - -	J. G. Pilkey, '16
Reporting Editor	- - -	D. L. Kinzie, '16
Cartoonist	- - -	G. F. Gibson, '16
Asst. Business Manager	- - -	H. Hutchinson, '17
Exchange Editor	- - -	B. R. Gardiner, D.D.S.
Representative of Graduates	- - -	H. K. Box, D.D.S.

The above members were chosen from written applications handed in to the executive, which consists of—

E. Roy Bier	- - -	Editor-in-Chief
H. Reid	- - -	Business Manager
W. J. Taylor	- - -	Secretary
H. Arnott	- - -	Treasurer



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